The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 3,003—Twelfth Year — BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872. — Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to begiven to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of creditare drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Pio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the sphere of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Do.

Fixed deposits from
P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

Jan. 1, 1872.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
NEVA,
Commander BAX,
2999 Tons, 600 Horse Power,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th JUNE 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton.. £35 and upward
Ditto Lisbon..... 32 Ditto
St. Vincent ..... 180 fts
Pernambuco ..... 120 "
Bahia ..... 110 "
Rio de Janeiro ..... 70 "
Montevideo ..... 8 "

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾
For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS.

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton..... ¼ per cen
" Havre and Paris.. 1 5-16 "
" Montevideo,..... ¼
PARCELS, not over one cub. foo 7s. 6d
Above one " two " 11s. "d
" two " three " 15s. 0d
" three " furteen " 6s per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Colonia Germania.

ONLY ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS ADMITTED.

Price of 25 SQUARES, $100 Bol., or $8,000 m|c.

The Establishment is provided with
A STEAM-MILL,
A STEAM-THRASHING MACHINE,
SIX REAPERS,
And other Machinery.

For agricultural purposes there are under Plough about 200 Squares for account of the direction. There are also 4,000 head of cattle. So far, there are settled on the Colony—
Seven Germans, 6 Danes, 1 Englishman,
1 Swede,

And five or six more have already made arrangements for selling.

For further particulars apply at the Colony, or to F. W. Noodenholz, 47 Moreno.

cj—62 6 m a5

LESSONS.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

An accredited and experienced Professor of the above languages desires to obtain select pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply at this Office, or at 296 Calle Esmeralda. ..xp f22

Germann Kleinau,

VETERINARIO.

137 CALLE BELGRANO.

cj—225 xp a24

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

R. Plate Telegraph Co.
(LIMITED.)

Reduction of Tariff.

On and after May 1st the tariff for telegrams to and from Montevideo and other Stations in the Banda Oriental will be reduced to $50 m|c.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.

1..11 xp m2

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
06—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 "
Reserved Fund 155,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo, Rosario de Santa Fé, Cordoba, Valparaiso, London, Liverpool, | Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, New York. Rio de Janeiro, Genoa.

All the principal Towns of SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, C diz, Naples, | Madrid, Barcelona, Vigo, Corunna, Santander. Bilbao. Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current, } 3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal } 3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 6 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 10½ percent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1871.

NOT TOO LATE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Magazines and Periodicals.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are informed that the following Extra Copies have been received by the S.S Tycho Brahe, and can be subscribed to at once. viz.:—

MAGAZINES.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Young Ladies' Jour	$120	Sunday at Home..	$120
Englishwoman's D Magazine.....	120	Gentleman's Jour.	120
Bow Bells.....	120	Leisure Hour.....	100
The Quiver.....	100	Cornhill Magazine	120
London Society...	120	Macmillan's do...	120
Cassells' Magazine	100	Temple Bar.....	150
Family Herald....	100	Blackwoods' Edin. Magazine	300
London Journal..	100	People's Magazine	100
Chambers' do.....	120	Once a Week.....	120

AMERICAN.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Harper's Magazine	$100	Harper's Bazaar..	$250
Godey's Lady's Book	150	Lady's Repository	150
Frank Leslie's W.H	250	Eclectic Magazine	300

CHILDREN'S

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Band of Hope.....	$20	British Workman	$20
Family Friend....	20	Children's Friend..	20
Infant's Magazine	80	Children's Treasure	
Little Folks.....	80	[col. illustrations]	20
Youth's Play Hour	80	Infant's Delight	
My Sunday Friend	15	[col. illustrations]	20

NEWSPAPERS.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Fun.....	$100	Weekly Times.....	$100
Judy.....	300	Illustrated Times..	180
Graphic.....	300	Glasgow W. Herald	100
Ill. London News	300	Public Opinion....	200
European Mail...	400	Vanity Fair.....	300
Liverpool Mercury	150	Saturday Review..	300
Lloyd's Wkly News	100	Bell's Life in Lond'n	250
News of the World	120	Weekly Scotsman..	100
Ill. Police News..	100	Penny W. Budget	100
Punch.....	180	Nation (Dublin)..	100
Reynold's News.	100	Freeman's Journal	150
Weekly Despatch	100	Weekly News....	100

Newspapers only sold in Single Copies. Received five times a month. The only place in town where they can be had &c.

The *Standard* and *River Plate Times* on sale daily.

NOTE—Specimen Copies of sundry other Magazines on hand.

LIBRERIA Anglo-Americana,
141—PIEDAD—141

WILLIAM P. DAWS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsvendor.

h—9 xp a4

Gebbie and Dodds.

ENGLISH DRAPERS & CLOTHIERS.

We beg to advise our friends that we have received, ex "Asturie," Scotch Blankets, Quilts, Wincyes, Pilot Jackets, Corderoy Pants, Ready-Suits, &c., and a general Assortment of Drapery Goods.

27—CALLE DEFENSA—27

cj—166 3m a17

Florencio Donovan,
Wool and General Produce Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once,

cj—10m

Peyredieu y Bradley
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
Office
263—CALLE PERU—263

91—xp july 28

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS, SALTO. | CHIVILCOY, MERCEDES, BARADERO, AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 6 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

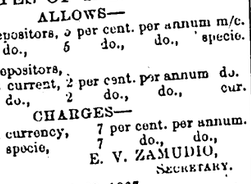
Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..6 do., do.
Do., 6 months..7 do., do.
Do., 12 months 8 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, May 15, 1872.



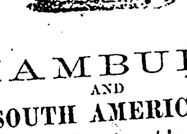
United States and Brazil STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamship
NEVA,
2999 Tons,
600 Horse-power,
Commander BAX.

Sailing hence the 14th JUNE, is in combination with the Line of American Steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO the 24th, 25th, or 26th of each Month, for NEW YORK, calling at
PARA
And
ST. THOMAS,
Carrying 1st and 3d Class Passengers and Specie. Passengers are transhipped, free of all expense, the 22d of each month, to the American steamer.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. WM. BENN and CO., Agents,
No. 47 and 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

cj—4 xp my2



HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN Steam Navigation Co.

NAMES OF THE STEAMERS.

BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Capt. KIER.

RIO,
SANTOS,
BRASILIEN.

And building,
Argentina, 2,700 tons register.
Valparaiso, 2,700 "

The Company's splendid Steamship,
BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Commander KIER,
Will leave this Port for Hamburg, calling at
Montevideo,
Santos,
Rio de Janeyro,
Bahia, and
Lisbon,
On the 1st JULY, 1872,
Carrying Passengers (First and Third Class), Parcels and Specie.

N.B.—This Steamer also receives Cargo for
Bremen direct,
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being for account of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. LUDERS & CO.,
Or to
CHAS. WM. BENN & CO.,
Brokers,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

h..48 x p m 7

The Family Grocery STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great er part of our Stock is renowned semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.

xp ept.

DONATIONS

RECEIVED by the SISTERS of MERCY During the month of APRIL:

Mrs. Norris $1,000
Mr. Patrick Kelly 400

cj—my4

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor .. .. 12 per cent
" against us .. .. 6 "
30 days fixed .. .. .. 7 "
60 " .. .. .. 7 "
90 " .. .. .. 7 "
30 days' notice .. .. .. 7 "

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.

VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA

MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.

TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.

AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.

WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.

E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.

LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from
The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of
WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.

251 xp 31

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.
On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161

p,n17

Cognac Superior,
DE
JOHN EXSHAW Y FORRESTER.

(Cada botella Cubierta con una red de alambre.)

SE VENDE POR MAYOR,
Unicos Agentes en Buenos Ayres,
DIEGO C. THOMPSON & Cia.

71—RECONQUISTA—71

cj—211 1m a27

Real Hollands,
OF
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior to any GIN which is sold under the same name. Real Hollands, imported by other houses, has nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate
REAL HOLLANDS,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Cognac Charchy & Co.,
Sole Agents for the River Plate,
Wm. PATTS Y CIA.

Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality. Labels with our name.

Always a large Stock on haud, in Bottles and Flasks.

Mineral Water,
Of the renowned
APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,

Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather. Equals the Seltzers Water in taste and qualities, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and higienic qualities.

The APOLTINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deleterious matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,
96—VENEZUELA—96

cj—a23

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.

78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78

SEED STORE.

At all seasons may be found in the above Store, an immense collection of the finest Seeds, of the first-class, guaranteed of the latest crop from Europe, and especially of the famous culture of Angers (France.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Of all Classes.
FLOWER, Do. Do.
Of every variety.
Hyacinth,
Tulips,
Anemonies,
Ranunculus,
Marrinoñas,
Amarillis Longifolia (Rose),
Lance-leaved Lilies.
Imperial Crowns,
Camelias,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B. The above Establishment will execute any orders from Europe, on Commission, for all kinds of Trees, Plants, and Seeds.

GUSTAVE HAMONET,
78—Chacabuco—78

cj—84 1m my18

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWS.
On account current, - 6 per cent. per annum
Sixty days' notice - 5½ " "
Ninety days' notice, - 6 " "
120 days' and upwards 7 " "

CHARGES
On specie and currency 10½ " " "

Money advanced on current account.

Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871 xp5m

Carabassa's Bank.
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS
In Account Current..... 5 per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days.. 5½ " "
" " 60 ..... 6 " "
" " 90 ..... 7 " "

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872
JOSE CARABASS.

CASH
ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.

197—CALLE PARQUE—197
62 3m fy8

Stephens and Vonwiller.
ENGINEERS.

117—PASEO JULIO—117

SOLE AGENTS

In the River Plate for the renowned Firms of Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, Engineers and Agricultural Machinists, Lincoln.

Messrs. CHARLES and FREDK. HOWARD, Bedford.

Messrs. R. HORNSBY and SONS, Grantham, And

Messrs. T. and H. KEYWORTH and CO., Liverpool.

Messrs. STEPHENS and VONWILLER Have always on hand a large stock of Portable Engines, Thrashing Machines, Patent Ploughs and Harrows, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Weston's Patent Pulleys, Garden Chairs—fern leaf Patterns. Mangels, &c.

cj—153 xp a23

La Popular Argentina.

CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
" F. H. Mulhall.
" A. Maveroff.
" Nicanor Fernandez
" C. Santa Maria.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn. Emilio Lahotte.
Mr. Frederick Donehy,

Uruguay Republic.
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brazil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES.
213½—PIEDAD—213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.

Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.

All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.

The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—

1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $500,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $50,000, afterwards to be increased to $100,000.

2nd, Invertion of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.

3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.

4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.

Every half year reports are published of the tate of the Company's affairs.

Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Office, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

Imperial Fire Insurance COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
t 176, xp, seppd5

Manchester Agency Wantfd.

A Gentleman with a first-class connection in the Manchester Trade, requires an Agency for the purchase of goods, and he could also influence consignments of shipments. First-class references would be given and required.

Address 'Agency', care of H. M. Taylor, Esq. Solicitor, Queen's Chambers, 57 Princess Street, Manchester, or Messrs. Wanklyn and Co., Buenos Ayres.

h..243 1m a 26

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortizatipn, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 6 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa, tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagers shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111

1— xp f7

London, Belgium, Brazil AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON, ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

ALTERATION IN DAY OF SAILING:

These Steamers will in future sail from this Port on the 22d of each month.

The ARIADNE

Is the Steamer for the 22d of MAY.

☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 36 Calle San Martin.

cj—mh27

The River Parana STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The fine Steamer
MENZALEH,
1274 Tons,
Is now in the River, and will be despatched
FOR
ANTWERP
AND
LIVERPOOL,
On her return from Rosario,
Calling at MONTEVIDEO.

The S.S. SEVERN,
90, A I, at Lloyd's
1291 Tons, will be the next Steamer.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents.
Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.

cj—78 10p h m

DONALDSON, BROTHERS' Clyde Line of Steamers
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Steamers are
ASTARTE,
1360 Tons.
Captain MARR.

MARINA,
1361 Tons,
Captain GIBB.

And constructing
COLINA and CYBELE,
2,000 Tons,
Calling at Southampton to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class and full-powered Steamor
The ASTARTE,
A 100—Highest Class in Lloyd's,
Is the next of this Company's Steamers which leaves this Port.

These Steamers have been especially buil for the trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 36 Calle San Martin

cj—my17

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,

G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It advances Money on Public Funds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current,

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.
THE BANK PAYS:—

1. For balances against in Account Current ..... 4 to 7 p%
2. " Sums on Call with Cheque.. 3 "
3. " Deposits at 15 Days..... 5 "
4. " " 1 month 6
5. " " 2 to 3 months 8
6. " " 4 to 6 " 9 "
7. " " 7 to 12 " 10 "

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

DAVID FLEMMING

VIDAL, SUCCESSOR.]

No. 64 CALLE VICTORIA,
(Recoba Nueva.)

A large and varied supply of Ladies and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes, just received from England.

N.B. Boots repaired and made like new, at the most moderate terms. cj—191 1m 20

MACLEAN & CO,
SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

John Walker
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their espective accounts without further delay.

JOHN WALKER,
97——Calle Defensa——97

cj—146 xp a27

P.S.N.C.

Pacific Steam Navigation COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in.. 21 days.
Liverpool to Montevideo ..... 26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso..... 38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY,
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Royal Mail Steamship
MAGELLAN,
3,500 Tons, and 550 Horse Power,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 12th of May, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 13th.

The Royal Mail Steamship
,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th of May, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 27th.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:

The Royal Mail Steamship
CORDILLERA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 9th May, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
LUSITANIA,
Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool, on the 25th May, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave Montevideo before seven hours after their arrival

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, $5 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES.

cj—my4

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand proprietors, the Company has
INVESTED FUNDS
to the extent of £3,680,615 sterling, and an
ANNUAL REVENUE
of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Custom-house Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta Houses, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for losses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the head office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.

308 xp

New Advertisements.

IMPURITY MADE VISIBLE.—As surely as air, liberated under water, bubbles to the top, poison in the blood struggles to the surface of the body, and is there developed in some form of inflammation. Whether that form be boils, running sores, white swellings, tumors, pustulous eruptions, or what not, it is the outward visible sign of corruption in the blood. To suppress these symptoms, by external applications is to force back the evil on its source. To administer Bristol's Sarsaparilla as a remedy is to eradicate the germ and the seed together. It would be an insult to the reader's common sense to ask which is the wiser course. As external disorders are usually accompanied by some internal disturbance, the occasional use of Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills is often required. cj—389 my2

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

4ª Funcion de la 2ª Temporada.

JUEVES, 23 DE MAYO, 1872.

FAUSTO.

Por la Señorita SAUREL y el Sr. PICCIOLI.

5ª Fuucion de la 2ª temporada.

VIERNES, 24 DE MAYO.

LUCIA.

Por la Señora CALISTO y el Sr. LELMI.

En un intermedio un Gran Doble.

6ª Funcion de la 2ª Temporada.

SABADO, 25 de MAYO.

HYMNO NACIONAL.

Por todas la Compañia.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Por la Señorita SAUREL y el Sr. PICCIOLI

En un intermedio—PASO DOBLE.

7ª Funcion de la 2ª Temporada.

DOMINGO, 26 DE MAYO.

RIGOLETTO.

Por la Señora CALISTO y el Sr. LELMI.

En un intermedio—Un Paso-Doble.

—cj— A las 8

NUEVO

TEATRO DE LA OPERA.

INAUGURACION DEL TEATRO DE LA OPERA.

Estreno de la Compañia Lirica.

Y 1ª Funcion de la temporada.

El SABADO 25 DE MAYO. 1872.

TROVADOR.

—cj |

Theatre Franco Argentin

JEUDI 23 MAI, 1872.

MAITRE

GUERIN,

Comédie en cinq actes.

(DEMAIN REPRESENTATION.)

cj | A 8 heures

RIVER PARANA LINE.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

The Steamship
PTOLOMY,
1115 Tons,
YAXLEY, Commander,
Will be despatched from Rosario on the 28th May, from San Nicholas on the 31st, and from
THIS PORT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,
FOR
ANTWERP,
AND
LIVERPOOL,
Via Montevideo, Brazil, and Southampton.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Parcels and specie (freight on latter ½ per cent.) at the Agent's Office on same day.

The R.M. Steamship
OLBERS,
2169 Tons,
Captain HAIRBY.
Will be the Mail Steamer of the
9th JUNE.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

Table Wine given to all Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

Liverpool, first-class	£35 ster.
Antwerp	25 "
Rio Janeiro	f. 50 "
Liverpool, 2d class	£15 "
Antwerp	17 10
Rio Janeiro	f. 25 "

First-class Return Tickets to Liverpool, with a deduction of 25 per cent, issued, available for Twelve Months.

Pre-paid Passages are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England, at the following rates:

1st Class	£35 ster.
3d do	14 "

Apply to the Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN and CO.;
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL and CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
cj—190 1m my32

SABADO 25—Para la Asuncion y Escalas con carga y pasajeros, encomiendas y remolques, á las 12 de la mañana, sin falta, el magnifico vapor paquete Nacional EMILIA, saldrá el dia indicado, llevando tambien buques á remolques á un precio moderado.
Por ordenes á sus agentes,
F. E NUÑES Hno,
cj—181 3p my 22. 34 Calle Victoria.

Vapor "EDWARD EVERETT."
Para el Rosario y Escalas

ESTE es el nuevo vapor, el mas comodo y el que ofrece mas seguridad á los Sres pasageros de cuantos hacen esta carrera, sale el HOY, en combinacion con el F. Carril del Norte, desde Tigre, con el tren que sale de la Estacion 25 de Mayo, á las 9.50 de la mañana, con gran rebaja de precios.
Los boletos del tren se obtienen gratis en la agencia y no se cobra flete por exceso de equipage.
MANUEL SCHURANO E HIJO.
38½ Cuyo. —cj

LETTERS.

Chalmers, Cobb, Mrs Burn, Munro, Mr. Miller, Conaby, Ward, Feyton, Dawson O'Brien Bracken, Parcell, Dwyer, Treat, C H Barry Woodfield, Henley, Skinner.
E. Colton, Grimsditch, Heanley 2, Stribling M'Loughlin.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA.

JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,

Appointed as General Agents in the River Plate for several of the leading London papers, such as The Illustrated London News, The Graphic, Punch, The European Mail, The London Journals, The Family Herald &c. Receive by all the Mails extra supply of these and other English and Irish Periodicals, to which they receive subscriptions on moderate terms, guaranteeing the utmost exactitude and speed in delivery of same.

NO SINGLE NUMBERS SOLD.
Orders for all books published in Europe are carefully attended to and speedily executed.
178—CALLE FLORIDA—178
Buenos Ayres,
and
152—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152
Montevideo. | cj |

QUINTA BASUALDO

FLORES.

The above delightful Quinta to LET, with immediate possession. Surrounding the house are from four to six manzanas of splendid Fruit Trees.
Rent only $1,000 a month, with Contract.
Apply to Dr. White, 61 Maipu, segunda altos. cj—124 6p my22

REMATE

POR

Mariano Vivar

JUDICIAL

De una magnifica estanzuela en el partido de Matanzas cuartel 5° perteneciente a la testamentaria de don Guillermo Antonio Papsdorf y Da. Eva Clesay,

El Jueves 30 de Mayo de 1872, en el mismo establecimiento á la 1 en punto de la tarde venderemos al mas alto precio y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr. Juez de primera instancia en lo Civil Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez, este esplendido establecimiento que mide 2060 varas de frente al rio de Matanzas por 6,000 de fondo formando una area total de 60½ cuadras cuadradas de ciento cuarenta varas por costado.
Una casa compuesta de 9 piezas, corredores, cochera y quinta con alfalfa y gran cantidad de arboles frutales y de adonos.
Abrevaderos, puestos de material, corrales, jardin etc.
Todo ha sido retasado ultimamente en la suma de un millon cincuenta y tres mil ochocientos pesos, y no se podra admitir oferta que no esceda de las dos terceras partes de su tasacion que son 702,544 pesos.

ADVERTENEIA.

Hay un de arrendamiento por 164 y medio cuadras al que falta para cumplirselo tres años y medio que hay que respetar por el que haga la compra de este establecimiento que dista de la estacion San Martin tres leguas.
NOTA—En la escribania de Don Manuel Sastas Calle del Peru num. 56 estan los titulos, planos, contrato y transaciones para que se impongan los interesados. f192 8p m22

BARON VON KLITZING.

A GOOD Gratification will be given to any person who may be able to furnish reliable information about the above named and his actual residence.
Information to be directed to Mr Victor Hartman, Hotel d'Ancre d'Or, Neuwied on the Rhine, Prussia. d—184 6p m22

Argentine Parcels Express.

THE WAGGONS of above Express will be running during the
MAY HOLIDAYS.
From Six to Ten o'Clock a.m,
MACLEAN & Co.
c—184 6p m22

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO BE LET, at No. 12 Calle Ferro Carril, Flores, some comfortably Furnished Rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. h—194 3p m 22

WANTED, a Man of All Work. Must understand the care of horses. Esmeralda, 87. d—187 6p m22

NURSE.

A NEWLY MARRIED woman is ready to take charge of an infant. Arenales, 195. d—186 3p m22

WANTED a Situation, by a married couple—the wife as cook, the man as steward. Please address A H, this office. d—168 3p m22

WANTED Situations, by a young married couple (English), either in town or country; no family. Good references.
Apply to R M, No. 4 Calle Reconquista. d—182 3p m22

WANTED, an English Resident Teacher Apply at the Libreria Nueva, Cangallo 89. d—181 3p m22

WANTED—Immediately a woman servant for all work, good wages; apply Piedad No. 33. f196 3p m22

ENGLISH SERVANT—Wanted in the Calle Tucuman 82 1½ (bajos). f186 3p m23

SUBCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month	$30
WEEKLY	20
PACKET EDITION, single copy	2
Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per an.)	£2
Advertisements per line per day,	$1
Do WEEKLY, one insertion,	5
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.	

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

RECEPTION OF THE CORPS CONSULAIRE.

Yesterday at 1 p. m. the new Governor, D. Mariano Acosta, received the Consular Body, the reception having been previously postponed owing to the passing illness of His Excellency, who, however, availed himself of the first day that he was able to attend the Government House to accept the complimentary visit of the gentlemen; that so worthily represent the Foreign Powers with which this country is connected by friendly and commercial relations.

At half-past 12 all the Consuls assembled at the house of the venerable Dean of the body, Mr. Jacob Parravicini, Consul-General for Austria and Hungary, Chevalier of the Orders of Francis Joseph and the Iron Crown, who had already solicited the official audience for himself and his colleagues. On arrival at the Government-house they were met in the ante-chamber by an aide-de-camp who conducted them to the grand saloon, in which His Excellency was waiting for them.

Mr. Parravicini presented the colleagues to the Governor; the Consuls-General of Italy, Belgium, Bolivia and Uruguay; the Consuls of Great Britain and Ireland. France, Germany, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia and Peru; he then addressed Governor Acosta as follows:—

"Mr. Governor. The Consular Body has the honor to offer you, through me, the warmest congratulations for the recent distinction which you have merited at the hands of your fellow-citizens.

"As the benevolent assistance of the authorities is so powerful an aid to us in the discharge of our Consular duties, we hope that, for this end and also for the good relations ... t connect this Republic with the various nations which we represent, our relations may henceforward prove as agreeable and profitable to all as they have hitherto been. This is the most heartfelt wish of the members of the Corps Consulaire."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that my illness has for the last eight days deprived me of the honor which you do me now. I thank you sincerely for your complimentary congratulation, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to assure you that, as the Consular Body represent the Foreign interests to which this country is so much indebted for the progress we have made; I shall always be most happy to render each of you whatever assistance you can have reason to expect from the Provincial Government.

I shall at all times be much gratified to find the Consuls address themselves to me".

The conversation then turned on general topics and lasted for a few minutes, after which the Consuls took leave of the new Governor, exchanging among themselves the most favorable remarks and anticipations of His Excellency Sr. Acosta, who is known to entertain such warm sympathies for the foreign community and interests in B. Ayres.

It may not be out of place for us to add that the foreign community are equally sanguine as to the wise policy and friendly sympathies which we may look for from the new Governor. The complimentary visit of the Consuls was no doubt gratifying to His Excellency, and nothing could be more cordial than the assurances exchanged on both sides. May we hope that during the entire period of government which awaits Sr. Acosta the relations between the Chief Magistrate of B. Ayres and the Foreign Consuls may be as friendly as they are to-day. It is the interest and the desire of our rulers to maintain always that 'entente-cordiale' which has so happily existed from the very commencement between foreigners and natives, and without which the country could not prosper. No one is more convinced of this than the new Governor, whose previous experience in the Government-house, as Prime-Minister of Governor Saavedra, made him thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the country and the importance of the rural interests, while his subsequent career as President of the Bank enabled him fully to judge the growth of the commerce of our city, in both of which the foreign element plays so prominent a part.

That his own countrymen have reason to expect favorable results from his Government cannot much be doubted, seeing that he has begun with the admirable project for abolishing the National Guard service. We have only to say that if he proves a good Governor for his own countrymen he must be an equally beneficent ruler for us; whoever best forwards the interests of Porteños and the advancement of Buenos Ayres will be the best friend that foreign settlers can desire.

We beg, therefore, on the part of the foreign community, to assure Governor Acosta in the same warm sincerity as the Consular Body, that we rejoice at the distinction conferred on him and anticipate the happiest results from his Government.

THE ISLA DE CERRITO QUESTION.

MINISTER'S REPORT TO THE BRAZILIAN CHAMBERS.

When the news reached Buenos Ayres of our Plenipotentiary having separately concluded treaties of peace and limits with the Paraguayan Government the journalists of Buenos Ayres without being in exact posession of the facts assailed the policy of Brazil and accused us of having violated the Triple Alliance Treaty of May 1st 1865. As we were anxious that a right interpretation should be put on our policy by our Allies and Paraguay we addressed a circular to the heads of the Brazilian Legations, requesting then to communicate the import of same to the various Governments near which they were accredited. In this circular we passed in review the negotiations between the Allies, and demonstrated our right to treat separately with Paraguay without breaking the Treaty of Alliance which we had labored to maintain with such cordiality for seven years. The Argentine Government was advised of the contents, and Minister Tejedor in a note dated Feb. 15th [which we received on March 1st.] after making some remarks on our separate treaty winds up thus—

"President Sarmiento, in whose name "I write, hopes that the considerations "I have explained will have sufficient "weight with the Imperial Govern "ment to prevent the ratification of "the treaties concluded at Asuncion "by Baron Cotejipe in violation of the "Alliance; or at least to devise some "conciliatory measure to preserve the "same, until we arrive at the benefic "results that were in view, assuring "your Government at the same time "of our most frank and energetic dis"position to maintain all the obliga"tions of the Alliance".

In our reply of March 22nd we shewed that we never departed from what was strictly right, and justified the proceedings of Baron Cotegipe, while examining the bases of reclama. tion on the part of the Argentine Cabinet; summing up as follows:—

1st. That Brazil required no concession from Paraguay that she could not and should not also grant to the other Allies.

2nd. That in settling the limits we demanded less than the basis stipulated in the treaty of May 1865.

3rd. That no kind of protectorate was either offered or requested, and that we would not accept it if offered.

4th. That Brazil individually guaranteed the independence of Paraguay, as we were treating separately: this, however did not exclude a collective guarantee, but rather favored it.

5th. That Brazil did not violate a single point of the Alliance Treaty, but maintained her stipulations, and will always be ready to arrange with her Allies for the entire fulfilment of their common engagements.

6th. That Brazil did not treat separately until after two years of fruitless efforts and delays, when at last no other prudent or honorable course was left to her by the declarations of the Argentine envoy and his retirement from Asuncion.

7th. That the Chaco question was the only difficulty which offered to definitive arrangements between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay; but the Imperial Government trusted in the wisdom and prudence of the Buenos Ayres Cabinet to overcome this difficulty without creating a painful situation for itself and its allies or aggravating the wretched condition of Paraguay, which had much to expect from the Allies and deserved a continuance of our just and generous treatment.

Minister Tejedor's note will be found in the appendix; as well as our reply.

In a note dated January 31st, 1872, the Argentine Cabinet requested us to evacuate the island of Cerrito or Atajo, where our naval arsenal exists, alleging that the island favored smuggling, according to advices sent them from time to time, and adding that until Paraguay were definitively evacuated after a treaty of peace they considered any demand of this kind inopportune. But, that pending such an event and seeing the growing inconvenience caused by the occupation of the island, they begged we would give the necessary instructions to have the garrison and war-material withdrawn therefrom. They hoped, at the same time, that the proofs they had given of adhesion to the Alliance would convince the Imperial Government that this request was merely of a fiscal nature and nowise calculated to shake the friendly relations between the two countries.

The island in question, at the mouth of the River Paraguay, was occupied, as Your Hon. Chambers are aware, when we first invaded Paraguay, with the view of supplying the urgent requirements of our army and navy at so great a distance from our arsenals. It was also a kind of 'point d'appui' for the Allied armies when investing the enemy's positions of Tuyuty, Curupaity and Humaytá. The Brazilian commanders occupied the island in the interests of the Alliance, in the belief that they were taking Paraguayan territory, not that of any of the Allies, since it had always been in possession of the Paraguayans, who maintained there a military post called Guardia del Cerrito.

In our reply we stated that we fully appreciated the testimonies of adhesion to the Alliance Treaty on the part of the Argentine Government, and that we had ourselves spared neither manifestations nor efforts to prove the cordiality of our aid, as well to prevent disagreement or remove difficulties, as to bring about the legitimate ends of the Alliance; and hoping that our reply would be received in the same spirit of amity, moderation and justice which dictated it. We added:—

1st. That we never harbored the idea of taking territory from the enemy, or carrying our pretensions in the way of limits any further than what we had already proposed to Paraguay in time of peace, and for which we could shew good title.

2nd. That in signing the Triple Alliance we spontaneously guaranteed, in Art. 8 with our Allies, the independence and territorial integrity of Paraguay, which was an assurance that we entered on the war without any views of conquest or aggrandizement.

3rd. That neither during the war nor after the victory was there any act of ours contrary to that solemn declaration; but on the contrary, although entitled to the Igurey line of limits, as also expressed in the Triple Alliance, we desisted from such a demand, for the sake of Paraguay and the future relations between that Republic and Brazil.

4th. That in view of such antecedents no one could accuse us of the remotest wish to retain the Island of Cerrito, which would be evacuated as soon as possible.

5th. That besides the difficulty of removing heavy war material and the inopportuneness of evacuating the island at the very moment we were about to execute the treaties concluded at Asuncion, we must bear in mind the geographical position of the island and the fact that it had always been held by Paraguay, and we could not recognize it as Argentine territory until a treaty to that effect should be concluded between the Argentine and Paraguayan Republics.

6th. That although the island was a different case from Villa Occidental and Misiones, which the Brazilians evacuated when the Argentines expressed a wish to occupy those places [even before the war was over, or any treaty concluded in the matter], which were proofs that we wished to avoid any difficulty arising out of the new order of things:—still, we were anxious to abandon the island as soon as possible, and acquit ourselves of any responsibility as to the question of its ownership.

Finally, that as the object of the Argentine Government was to prevent smuggling we would give strict orders to guard against any such abuse, although we had no knowledge of anything of the kind having occurred there, the island being under excellent police administration; moreover smugglers need not touch at the island at all to carry on their illicit practises.

The Bolivian Government under date April 25th 1871 requested us to fix a date for defining the limits spoken of in the Triple Alliance treaty, on the side of Paraguay, seeing that Bolivia had an unquestionable right to all the Chaco above the Bermejo and wished to be represented in the definement of limits. We recommended the Bolivian Minister at Rio Janeiro to reply to his Government in these terms.

1st. That it was not a question of defining limits between the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Paraguay, but merely a recognition, in the peace arrangements, of the respective boundaries between us.

2nd. That Brazil had nothing to say in the Chaco question which was a matter between the Bolivian, Argentine and Paraguayan Republics, as recognized in the Triple Alliance treaty.

3rd. That although we might have declined all interference in the matter we took care that the Alliance Treaty and arrangements at Asuncion never infringed any rights of Bolivia to the Chaco.

4th. That the Argentine Government always as readily admitted such reservation, alluding to a principle already laid down between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic that all questions of limits were to be arranged amicably.

At the request of the Bolivian Envoy we sent copies of this correspondence to the Cabinets of Buenos Ayres and Asuncion, there being no Brazilian Legation in either of those cities.

The Paraguayan Government sent D. Carlos Loyzaga in May 1871 to ask us to go bail for a loan in England which they intended to raise for the advancement of the material interests of Paraguay. We replied that we could not assume any financial responsibility in a matter of the kind, but that we should order our Minister in London to declare that, far from offering any difficulty, we should be glad to see Paraguay succeed in the matter.

In March 1871 Gen. Lopez Jordan crossed our frontier with over 1,000 rebels from Entre Rios, who were at once disarmed by our authorities. At the request of the Argentine Legation we ordered the arms to be removed from Alegrete and delivered up to the Argentine Consul at Port Alegre.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris April 1st.

What bill of work can the Assembly show since it resumed its sittings last December—what since it was elected in February, 1871? Not a radical, not a nationally demanded measure has been passed to place France soundly on her feet. The scheme for the reorganization of the army is where it was since a year, in committee. The Prussian plan of forced national education, in committee, opposed by sects who believe that ignorance is bliss, and who insist on having either their own pet ideas adopted or none at all, while Germany labors to improve her system of popular education as assiduously as her tactics for war.

Instead, the deputies have given the lion's share of their attention to shameful squabblings to point out the tweedledum and tweedledee differences of Constitutions; to shake the provisional stability of the existing Government, which, with all its faults, must be retained, because it is a necessity. We have seen the Legitimists trooping to kiss the hand of Henry V at Antwerp, conspiring to effect the overthrow of M. Thiers, and finally shrinking from the perilous consequences, civil war and extended German occupation. The Orleanist princes have been so much occupied looking after number one that they have not had a moment to think of the country, and it must be admitted the country has thought as little of them. Periodically the Bonapartists are reported to be on the wing, but up to the present none of them have been detected in a conspiracy. Occasionally an alarm is raised that 'the Campbells are coming;' explosions of hate and fear succeed. We give the Turkish head a few more knocks, and turn our attention to the Prussians. The chances of all the pretenders to succeed are about equal, but it is the Imperialists who reap every advantage that the faults of the Republic without Republicans commit.

Respecting the Lefranc bill, intended to crush obnoxious journals before you could say 'Jack Robinson,' it is unknown whether the Ministers have abandoned it or postponed it till the millennium; either of these courses the nation would like to see adopted. As for the denunciation of commercial treaties generally, and those with England and Belgium in particular, if France decides to cut the world it is a matter for herself; there are not a few indications of this desire for a Chinese seclusion; but this policy will neither bring her wealth, good wishes, nor friends. After some experience of such a Rip van Winkle sleep, she will find the world much changed on her awakening.

Respecting finances, it is to be hoped Ministers themselves know the exact state of the national ledger. The Assembly votes fresh taxes on everything excepting raw materials, and these are precisely the articles where Thiers desires to 'strike ile.' However, the current budget requires some ninety millions of francs to square accounts. No reductions are possible in the civil, military, or naval departments; on the contrary, all require to be increased. The Chamber votes the money, and is so patriotic as not to inquire if it be duly and economically expended. The defences of the country demand vast sums to carry out the Chinese Wall plans.

As for the foreign relations of France, they are about in the same state as Napoleon left them in July, 1870, and this is not saying much. The hatred against Prussia intensifies every day; it would be better to conceal the wrath while nursing it.

The Communists are very quiet, considering that 21,000 of them have been liberated from prison and are now in Paris. Having no cannon or Chassebots, they are not considered as belonging to the 'dangerous classes.' The anniversary of the Commune passed off here without any trouble. It afforded the opportunity of knowing that the city is as full of soldiers etc. as an egg of meat, and that the authorities will not be caught napping. There were patriots who drank deeply on that day; others who flocked to the singing and dancing saloons. The papers supplied a history of the 'red date,' which was responded to by Communist annotations on lonely doors or shady walls. Many persons visited the resting places of martyrs to duty. At the Buttes of Chaumont a pamphlet was largely sold, the History of New Caledonia, for those who would like to go there. It appears to be a land flowing with milk and honey, and gold; all that is required to make it a Paradise is a few diamond fields. Perhaps Rochefort, Assi & Co., when they arrive, may discover these. The day after the anniversary a Communist was executed at Satory, one Preau de Wedel. He was a baron by birth, and a civil engineer by profession. The Commune found him undergoing his eighteen months' imprisonment for swindling; as he had literary tastes, he was made librarian of the prison, then promoted to be a colonel. In this capacity he commanded the execution of M. Chaudey, editor of the *Siecle*, a hostage, who leaves a widow and three young children. Wedel fired the 'coup de grace' into the deceased's ear, and received himself the same a few days ago. He was conceded the same favor as was accorded to Chaude, to die with the eyes unbandaged. He displayed no cowardice at the stake; he ordered the soldiers to fire: fortunately, they had to obey their officer, or the poor priest who knelt by the side of the condemned would certainly have been shot. The executing party consists of twelve soldiers -privates, corporals, and sergeants; four are ordered to aim at the head, four at the heart, and four at the breast of the prisoner. The distance is six yards. Eight balls pierced the man's body through and through, three traversed the heart. A culprit, when he shrinks, is tied with cords to the post, his eyes bandaged, and when killed offers a terrifying spectacle as the troops pass by.

A reporter who was "doing" Wedel's execution fainted when the discharge of rifles took place. The only vehicle at hand was the van that conveyed the condemned from Versailles to Satory. On recovering the reporter inquired where he was, and on being informed in the "condemned's buss," in charge of the gendarmes, he swooned away, before being assured they were conducting him to the doctor. After every execution there is an ugly rush on the part of soldiers off duty and "gamins" to pick up the spent balls and any portions of the deceased's clothing shot away. These 'souvenirs' sell well. The cigar that Terré bit in two at the moment the balls struck him was sold for forty francs.

Barnum is expected in Paris in a few days; he could find materials for a new museum in the relics of the Commune. To illustrate how indifferent the public has become respecting the courts-martial, the papers have ceased to publish the proceedings of the trials of the twenty-three men accused of assassinating forty-seven hostage in the Rue Haxo, and merely give the punishments awarded, and of which seven of the accused have been condemned to death. Opinion is divided into two classes respecting the unfortunate Communist prisoners; one would have them all shot, the other all pardoned.

The University of Medicine has a fine row on its hands. Dr. Dolbeau is one of the professors, and on taking his chair was immediately hissed, hooted, assaulted with sous, potatoes, a dog's tail, and those hard-boled log-colored eggs—veritable bullets—which are the fashion here to eat during Lent. In vain the Doctor tried to explain and the Rector to obtain a hearing. The unpopular professor stands a good chance of being cut up in little pieces. The history of the war is this: a poor soldier who had fought and bled during the first siege obtained the situation of gardener, on the conclusion of peace, in the principal convents in Paris. The Commune compelled him to bear arms, placed him in a prominent out-post, where he was wounded, and carried to the hospital Bonjean. When the troops entered the city, Dr. Dolbeau ordered this Communist patient out of the hospital. The Sisters of Charjty implored that the unfortunate might remain; the intern pupils refused to execute the doctor's orders; so he went himself and called the guard, who quickly made the patient march to be shot. On his way the prisoner met General Vinoy, whose faithful orderly he had been. The general believed his servant's story and ordered his release. This being the case, wherever Bob Sawyer's head may be, there can be no doubt his heart is in the right place.

There is not much business doing in Paris at the present moment; commerce views the morrow as too uncertain, and trade distrusts to-day. Bankruptcies are more numerous, principally among tailors and out-fitters; there is a general reluctance to give much credit, wish to have all bills paid as promptly as possible, keeping the proceeds in the cash-box; hence, there is not great demand for money, and gold and silver are as plentiful as Bank notes. This contraction of industry cannot continue.

At this season, contemporary with the arrival of the swallows, an exodus takes place from the Provinces to Paris, of masons and tradesmen connected with the building trade; there is not much building going on in Paris, but the corporation has called upon those worthy capitalists who have leased building sites, and hesitate to use them as bound by contract, to commence operations forthwith, or such shall be done at their expense. This decision will give much employment.

In the district of Champagne the cultivators have made good some of their losses by the war in the rearing of snails for the Paris market, where they bring from 2 to 3 francs per hundred, and which are known by the name of 'Champagne oysters,' as famous in their way as the Strasbourg 'pates de foie gras.' During summer, after a heavy dew or rain, the peasants catch the snails, as they crawl out, with house on back, for a promenade; contractors buy up the mollusks, enclose them in a kind of park, fatten them on salads, thyme, mint, parsley, &c. When large enough, not to pass through a ring of a certain size, they are fit for the table.

The Zoological Gardens are now nearly re-tenanted. At the commencement of the war, the most valuable inmates were sent to board and lodge in friendly countries; those that remained experienced some of the horrors of the siege: food running short, the commonest of the animals were sacrificed; then came the turn for the choicest; two elephants were sold to the butchers for 27,000 frs.; three antilopes realized 4,000; and the camels 5,000 frs. The excessive cold killed off the monkeys and many birds. The Commune brought fresh misfortunes; the shells fell so plentifully that no assistant dare venture from his hiding place to tend the inmates; one man was killed, and two others died from their wounds received while endeavoring to do something for the collection; the projectiles killed two valuable horses, a Jerusalem ass, a llama, some deer, monkeys and pheasants. One monkey was found dead, with a few splinters of a shell gathered in a corner of his cage; a panther was set free by a cannon ball smashing open its crib, and the animal did great damage. The Communists furthermore fared sumptuously on the birds, many of which had been purchased at a fabulous price.

The doctors during the reign of Louis XIV were eminently 'polished gentlemen;' on receiving their diploma they guaranteed to cultivate friendship and good will; but oftentimes they fought at the bed of a patient, as cabmen do occasionally for a client. The young doctors were bound to remain standing in presence of the elder members of the profession, and were expected to regard the secrets of their patients as inviolable. Candidates for diplomas were given some terribly difficult questions, such as, "Is it necessary to take into account the phases of the moon, before cutting an invalid's hair?" "Has man the right to sneeze?" "Is not woman an imperfect work of nature?" and "Is it good to get drunk once a month?" So sombre and repulsive were these professionals, with their long black robes, immense hats and their Latin, that for a long time they were prohibited from marrying, as it was felt impossible they could please the ladies.

At Père La Chaise is to be seen the following epitaph—"Here lies Madame X, who was gentleness and virtue itself, and so merits an exclusive tomb."

A sort of thermometer was some time ago invented to indicate health; by placing the little instrument under the arm pit, thirty degrees marked robust health: forty five certain death. A gentleman discovered his valet, pale and frightened—the instrument in his hand, marking *fifty* degrees, "Monsieur," said he, "I have five degrees of death."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The new Minister of the Interior has been named; Don Uladislao Frias succeeds the veteran Dr. Sarsfield, and his antecedents give much promise that the direction of the Home Affairs of the nation will be in good hands. More than a month ago we announced that there was great probability of Sr. Frias being appointed; our colleagues published the usual contradiction, and now the STANDARD scores another editorial victory.

The Cooter arrived yesterday morning. In another column we refer to her news, which is not of importance.

The Ariadne sails this afternoon for Europe. Letters can be posted at the Capitania up to 1 o'clock.

The great medicine of the day is Mr Nagle's Ferruginous Gin. Gin, though very much patronized in this quarter of the globe, is essentially a vulgar liquor; but Mr. Nagle has found a way to render it famous, fashionable, and fortune-making. The genius of old Parr, Holloway, Alderman Mechi, Bristol, Turmeau, 'et hoc genus omne' pales its ineffectual fires before the lightning-like happy thought that has struck Nagel. Iron, mighty Iron! the stuff to make railways, steamers, and, —mixed with blood,—empires; this is the material wherewith Nagel will make the world healthy for ever, and himself a millionaire. His motto is—"A touch of Iron makes the whole world drink Gin." We are inclined to believe it. We tried a 'petit verre' of the Ferruginous yesterday; but prudence demands that we conceal what the effect was; we felt as if we had swallowed all the iron-mines in Wales. We gave a glass to an unlucky subscriber; he left the Court slowly, and with a look that showed the iron had entered his very soul. Could Cupid's arrows or a 'shebang cocktail' go further?

The Bolivian question has not been answered yet. Yesterday morning this old horse was trotted out again. A colleague got a telegram to the effect that Mr. Napoleon Furalooloo had taken the whole Bolivian army prisoners, and he rushed to the Foreign Office panting with editorial victory, to tell Dr. T., who informed our energetic confrere that he, the minister, 'knew all about it,' and that he hoped the editor would 'keep himself cool'—not so difficult a feat, considering the state of the weather. H. E. further remarked that Napoleon was there and he was here, so that an appreciative public could see with half an eye that 'all's serene.' Our colleague retired feeling 'down a peg or two,' but with a sense of duty well performed.

All the paviours in town were marched into the boxes and galleries of Mr. Pestalardo's Opera House, on Monday, to test its capabilities. They all made their wills before entering, leaving everything to their 'dear wifes,' after the fashion of 'distinguished foreigners' in an English hunting field, when facing a bit of timber, or a double ditch. There was no necessity, however, for the precaution, as the theatre proved well built, and staunch in every respect, and it is expected the Municipality will at once give the necessary permit for the house to be opened to the public. On Saturday, as we have already announced, the Opera House will open with Trovatore.

It may be useful to some of our readers to learn that the Parcel Express Company will run their waggons as usual during the May festivities. Messrs. M'Clean are showing the most praiseworthy energy to accommodate the public, and well deserve the increasing patronage they are receiving. The convenience afforded by them is really invaluable, particularly to residents in the suburbs.

The prices obtained at the British Library auction on Monday night were very satisfactory, some of the more valuable works fetching very high figures. There was a mild yet steady demand for "River Plate Handbooks," which fetched 12 paper dollars each, the lucky buyers subsequently refusing enormous premiums on their bargains. We consider this stir in the Handbook market a most encouraging sign of the times. There are still "a few" to be had at 118 S. Martin. N.B.—No connection with any other house in the trade. Purchasers are requested to call for their bargains to-day at any reasonable hour, as the premises have to be handed over to the landlord before dinner time.

Thousands tumbled over each other yesterday at our office to see the specimen of petrified wax, with the thimbleful of 'poteen' enclosed, which we had on view for a few days. We regret to say the gem has flown, the hard hearted owner having claimed it. The next sensation in our museum will be a rock of Patagones meerchaum which is on the way up in a bullock cart. It is large enough to make chibouques for the Sublime Port and all his sublime wives, during their natural or unnatural lives. We expect it to-morrow.

We received provincial papers yesterday. The International Society is said to be gaining recruits in Rosario, but it has not purchased any petroleum yet and promises to behave itself, at least for the present. A dangerous kind of contagious fever has declared itself in Cordoba, colour not mentioned. Another murderer was shot there last week, in spite of the whines of the abolitionists; we congratulate the authorities on the event, and their firmness. From other parts of the Interior nothing. Tucuman is 'pounding away' at new schools, and Rioja is doing ditto at a Bank, capital said to be a trifle, yet quite on a par with its probable business.

The following account of a curious land question in the States, which we received by last mail, may interest our North American readers:

"The owners of land around the

shores of Beaver Lake, in Indiana, sent to work some time ago and dug a ditch which drained all the water from the lake, and converted its former bed into an excellent meadow-land —a question as to the ownership of this land has now arisen. The State claims it, on the ground that she formerly owned the land around the lake, under the grant from the U. States of swamp lands for school purposes. The men who dug the ditch maintain that, under the riparian laws, they have a right to extend the boundaries of their lands to the middle of the bed of the lake. One of the claimants became a defaulter to the State, and in settling his accounts assigned to it his share of the recovered land. A third class of claims has arisen. Certain persons, maintaining that the disputed territory reclaimed from the lake is public land of the United States, have squatted on it under the pre-emption laws. After various conflicting decisions of the Indiana courts, those interested have come to Congress tor legislation. The matter has been referred to the Public Lands Committee, before which ex-Senator Hendricks, Gen. Milroy, and others have made arguments.

The Argentine Tramway Company are running new cars. They are very nicely got up, but we don't find the seats any softer than those of other cars.

The bill authorising the purchase of ironclads has only passed a first reading, yet the public are discussing the utility of laying out money in such a way. 'W.W.'s' letter in our issue of yesterday caused a pause in the Government House. The 'tin kettles,' if purchased, will not be a month here till the question of 'what shall we do with them?' will arise.

On Monday a young scoundrel, 16 years of age, a student in the National College, drew a knife on a schoolfellow who had got the better of him in a war of words. To their great credit the students standing by seized the aggressor, tied his hands behind his back, and, kicked him into the street amidst shouts of 'assassin' 'salvage,' etc. Yesterday morning the Rector expelled the offender.

News comes from Salta to the effect that no sane man there thinks a jot of the Brazilian difficulty, and attention is now mainly directed to a project Governor Leguizamon has in his head for subjugating the Chaco Indians, and turning them into agricultural labourers, a transmigration of souls Pythagoras, Empedocles, the D——l and Tom Walker in partnership would find it difficult to effect; however, we wish Governor Leguizamon every success fn his laudable undertaking.

A letter from Tandil says that one of the assassins that Tata Dios let loose on the partido has just died in prison. All the others are enjoying themselves, as criminals in this country are allowed to do pending the arrival of the hour of liberation.

A celebrated engineer, being examined at a trial, made use of the expression 'the creative power of a machine,' upon which the judge somewhat offensively asked him what he meant by the phrase. 'I mean, my Lord,' said the engineer, 'that power which enables a man to convert a goat's tail into a judge's wig.'

The Brazilians say, "wait a little longer," to the request of the Argentine Government that they should evacuate the island of Cerrito; they promise, however, to suppress all smuggling in the neighbourhood, which is something; the smugglers won't like it, though.

Letters from Brazil refer to a projected road from San Paulo, Brazil, to Asuncion.

The Brazilian papers mention an "old cove" named Sauto who has been married twice, with the unprecedented result of 42 little Sautos, 19 by Madame No. 1, 19 by No. 2, and four between the acts by some lady or ladies unknown. If this old gentleman were to be tried by a jury of 12 of his countrywomen, could they honestly acquit him? Like Brutus and a colleague—we pause for a reply.

We understand that the Southern Railway will be open to Las Flores on the 10th or 15th of next month. The rapidity with which the rails are being laid down is something extraordinary, a mile and a sixteenth being accomplished in a day, several times. The already high reputation of Messrs. Rumball and Grant, C.E.s, must be increased by the way in which they have pushed on this railway.

More policemen wanted immediately. The head police office is now daily crammed to the ceiling with prisoners arrested for rows, robberies, stabbing, drinking, fighting, picking, stealing, sham-begging, &c. Half of them escape with nominal punishment, and immediately 'try again.' This must be put a stop to. More policemen are wanted—three or four hundred more at least. We shall have a Bishop or an editor wiped out or cleaned out some day, if prompt measures be not taken. We appeal to our countryman Governor Acosta.

Visitors to Montevideo may feel interested in knowing that one of the latest 'improvements' in the sister city is the placing of 'lujoso' garden-chairs in the Cemetery there, so that 'paseantes' may sit down amongst 'Old Mortality,' and select at their leisure a site for their own interment—a lively way of passing an afternoon. We recommend visitors to take a pocket-pistol, loaded with terruginous gin, in case of accidents.

From Fray Bentos we learn that there is little stirring there. The National Guards were sent to their homes last week, their officers subscribing to give them a few dollars each, as the Government wouldn't even stand a cocktail all round.

The Montevidean papers to hand by the Cooter are as dry as sawdust. 'Chesterfield' is still ailing, and can send us little or nothing. In the capital there is nothing new, and all the departmental towns are occupied in disbanding their National Guards, dancing, and howling over a peace treaty now a month old. Private theatricals are now in great favor with fashionable 'jovenes' of both sexes. 'The Irish Tutor' was performed in a country town last week with prodigious success.

The truth is out at last about the recent Indian invasion. The National troopers killed one Indian boy who had a bad horse, and recovered a few sheep; but the savages carried off all the horses and cattle. This is the way frontier fields are won, and Indians 'derrotados.'

The debate in the National Assembly yesterday on the limits question was still going on when we went to press. General Mitre made a splendid speech. Drs Avellaneda and Tejedor were present.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

From 1840 to 1860, sheep in the U. States only increased at the rate of one per cent per annum, while the population increased nearly four per cent. per annum. This unhealthy condition of things was connected with an importation of woolen goods that was more than doubled during that 20 years.

Let us see the result of the policy that the war drove us to. In 1860, the pounds of wool grown in the United States were 60,511,343. In 1868, the production was 177,000,000 pounds, thus in eight years increasing nearly 300 per cent. During this time the value of domestic manufactures of wool rose from $68,865,963 to $175,000,000.

From 1861 to 1865 the price of wool rose (measured by the then currency of the country) to an average price of 26½ cents per pound above the average of the preceding 35 years. The price measured by the value of gold, was enhanced on an average only one cent per pound.

The importations of foreign grown wools rose from less than 6,000,000 pounds per annum from Buenos Ayres to nearly 24,000,000. From the British Possessions in Africa the importations rose from less than 4,000,000 in 1862 to nearly 14,000,000 in 1864. These facts are sufficient to account for the "sheep fever," as the excitement among the farmers was called, that raised the prices of the best sheep to a point even higher than in the excitement during the war of 1812-15.

When the war was over, the Government retired from the market as the purchaser of clothing for a million of men in arms. Cotton again was available, and the importations of foreign wool continued. Necessarily there was a rapid fall in the price of wool. Wool was coming into the country nearly free of duty, and our whole growing interests were threatened with destruction. Under these circumstances the tariff laws of 1867, found us, and saved us from utter ruin. To show the effect of this law I give the following figures taken from *The Country Gentleman* of Jan. 28, 1872, of foreign-grown wool imported into New York:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1862	37,347,413	1867	18,833,567
1863	48,881,361	1868	13,199,195
1864	52,729,038	1869	20,710,391
1865	33,554,849	1870	13,021,849
1866	36,713, 12	1871	40,062,929

The general statement of the whole case is this: The war of the rebellion produced a sudden and greatly increased demand for wool all over the world, and wool had to take the place of cotton. This great demand stimulated production of wool in all the woolgrowing countries of the world, and when the war ended the prices fell all over the world. By a strange oversight in our tariff of 1867, wools imported on the skins were not included. In Buenos Ayres the number of sheep had become so great, and the country was so overstocked, that millions were slaughtered for their pelts, and a new trade and manufacture—that of skin wool—sprang into existence, with the cost of transportation less than two cents per pound. (This practically free importation of wool on the skins has been put an end to by subsequent legislation, and now wool so imported pays the same duties as when sheared.) The slaughtering of these millions of sheep in due time has been felt in lessening the production of fleece or shorn wool. An advance in price has come within the year 1871, and is the result of a short supply to meet the demands of consumers; not confined to the United States, but universal all over the world.

Will the present high prices continue? I answer, not long, if the lessons of the past are of any value in predicting as to the future. The sheep is an animal that can be very rapidly increased in number. Taking the average of all the breeds that produce clothing and combing wools, the ewes will annually raise lambs equal in number to themselves, and thus, in a few years, entirely overstock the country, after all reasonable allowances are made for non-producing lambs, old sheep and wethers. So it is quite probable that in a very short time there will be too much wool produced to find the high market of to-day.

Under the stimulus of the present high prices, the production of fine wool in California, Texas, and other new States, will be very much increased, and the growth of our cities demanding food will cause more and more mutton to be consumed, as the people learn to love this most valuable meat, and as the farmers learn how to produce it in its highest perfection. The increasing demand for combing wool, combined with the increasing consumption of mutton by the cities, will require that sheep should be raised more with a view to the combined value of fleece and carcass. So it is probable that in the immediate future we shall see the eastern flocks converted, in the main, into mutton and combing wool producers.

The sheep that produces good combing-wool, unlike the Merino, does not keep up the quality of his wool in a great variety of conditions of soil and climate. The trial of raising combing wool has been fully made, and proved unsuccessful in Australia. England is the original home of this kind of wool, and nowhere else, except in this country and Canada, has this variety of wool been raised *equal to that produced in England, and it cannot be raised all over this continent.* Mr. Joseph Walworth, whose entire business is the *purchasing* of combing wools, says:—"England and Ireland grow the most and best worsted wools. In some parts of France, in Transylvania, Hungary and Holland, all these places grow a little combing wool, but they are all second-rate wools as compared with the English. In this country Upper Canada is the principal place. We begin now to get some good wools from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, and some other scattered points." • • "Men living on the praries ought not to keep such sheep for the prairies will not grow combing wool.

By the statistics furnished by Mr. Hays, it appears that in 1868, in addition to the 177,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States, in that year we imported $3,915,272 worth of manufactured wool, and $32,409,759 worth of woolen manufactures. The true policy of this country is to produce all the wool consumed, and to do all our own manufacturing. The undisputed expression of opinion at the late Convention of Growers and Manufacturers of Wool, at Syracuse, was, that our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of every desirable grade of wool for combing or for making into cloth; that in the American Merino, we have the sheep in the highest perfection in the known world, to produce the great mass of wool that enters into the greatest consumption of our people. [The superiority of this family of sheep is such that the growers of wool in Australia are largely buying rams of our leading breeders.] It was agreed that, besides the Silesian sheep bearing exquisitely fine wool, we have in Western Pensylvania, Southern Ohio and in Western Virginia wool grown equal in fineness to any of Germany; and that all our fine wool-growers require to lead to a largely increased production is a demand for their wool, which it is believed is near at hand; and it was further admitted, without hesitation by the manufacturers there, that our wool is stronger and better than most of the imported wool, and as good as any; and finally, that every valuable breed of sheep has found a congenial home in this country, and that we possess all the conditions necessary to an indefinite expansion of our wool industry, and that all that we require to make prosperity in the future sure, is stability in our present tariff laws.

IRON-CLADS.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

As you have published in your edition of Tuesday an article on the important question of ironclad vessels, which contains some erroneous ideas, I beg that you will grant me a little space in your columns in order that I may correct some of the statements of your correspondent.

It is a mistake to suppose that no ironclad has as yet been constructed which cannot be penetrated by shot, as the targets at Shoeburyness of the same thicknesss and on the same principle as the sides of the ill-fated Captain, Thunderer, Terrible, and others have never yet been pierced, and have only been damaged after repeated hammerings on the same spot from a 600 pounder gun with an extra charge.

It is true that a broadside of several heavy guns from a *shore* battery would seriously damage any ironclad vessel, but as a general rule a well constructed iron-turret ship may be considered as impervious to the shot of any *other vessel*.

I am greatly surprised at the second statement of your correspondent, viz, that "ironclads are a failure, and unfit for war purposes and for defences of ports." I grant that in a heavy sea way a vessel like the American monitors is dangerous and unseaworthy, but experience has shown that for harbour service and smooth water they are invaluable.

As a proof that ironclad vessels are impervious to shot I may state that during the bombardment of Callao in 1866 by the Spaniards I fired over 20 shots from a 450 pounder at the Spanish iron liner Numancia, and that every ball rebounded from her sides, causing no other damage than the starting of a few bolts.

I agree with your correspondent in his remarks about the efficacy of torpedoes, and have some days since presented to the Government a plan for laying down wires and defending B. Ayres and Corrientes by means of these instruments. But torpedoes alone are not sufficient to defend the coast and Straits of Magellan. For this purpose at least three vessels are required, and I have suggested that they should be built after the following fashion—Two revolving turrets, each containing one 480 pounder; to sail schooner-rigged, and the masts fitted with a hinge on deck, so as to be able to lower them on going into action; high bulwarks, divided in pieces, and mounted on hinges, so as to be able to lower them flat on deck and present as small a surface as possible to an enemy's batteries.

Peru has now several vessels of this kind, built in England, and they are found most efficacious, being of light draught and very fast and seaworthy.

Allow me in conclusion, my dear sirs, to express my surprise that you should consider it necessary that a N. American should be sent by the Government to buy the new vessels. Sailors and practical men may be found out of Yankeeland, and I doubt much whether the Argentine Government will not do well to despise your advice in this case and spend their $2,600,000 in England.

I am, my dear sirs,

Yours with great truth,

C. H.

Argentine war-steamer Pampa.

THE TIGRE.

Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1872.

To the Editors of the STANDARD:

Gentlemen.

Had Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller carefully read over the paragraph which appeared in your Saturday's impression, and to which their letter of yesterday refers, they must surely have seen that nothing malicious or evil disposed towards them was therein contained. What your informant wished to convey was, that if private steamers cannot be repaired in the Tigre, the same arguments must apply to government property. It matters not whether the steamer under repairs be a steam launch or a five inch plated iron clad, only let the law be equal for all. The little steamer in question certainly had her screw repaired in the Lujan because a convenient port, is there for that purpose; after which she was taken to the yard of Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller, where her repairs were completed, and where she now lies, whether in their charge or that of the government *I care not to* enquire; sufficient *it is to know that* the government have *in this case* disregarded their own edict.

A great deal has been said and written about the loss sustained by the owners of the engineering establishments in the Tigre. Nothing has, however, been said about the expense and in convenience to which the owners of steamboat property are put to whose vessels frequent the Tigre, they being after all the real sufferers. A case in point—A small steamer has been repairing in that locality simultaneously with the Monadita, the work being done by another firm; both vessels are about an equal size, with the difference that the one is screw and the other paddle: the latter had to remain for about two months out in the Lujan, and I will guarantee that the owner of that little steamer would not think his loss covered by 500 pats. for boat hire and loss of time, for the workmen going to and fro from the workshops. These repairs, I must add, are almost always day work, and consequently this loss of time must come on the owners of the steamers. It does not take much to make the skilled workman get into his boat with his two men, and take a cruise up to the shop for some little screw or other; should he elect to take a walk up the left bank of the sacred stream to the establishment on that side, there are inducements in his way of a more questionable manner of spending half an hour, thus a day soon slips over. Now that the government have determined that repairs are not to be done in the Tigre, it would be but justice to owners of steamers that the workshops should also be compelled to remove to where the steamers lay.

I surmise the signature to this will convince Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller that the writer bears them no malice or ill will, and also that he knows something about the repairs of steamboats. My only object in common with them is, to use every effort to get a decree repealed which is a blot on Argentine statemanship.

Faithfully yours,

DAVID BRUCE.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 21st, 1872.

Ounces	409
Sovs	122½
Pats	25
National Bonds	73½

There was not the slightest animation in the Bond market to-day, possibly a few less sellers than yesterday; but the market is in a critical state, and the news from Europe will probably affect it either way. The Bolivian cloud has again come over the market, and the extraordinary telegram received by the *Tribuna* yesterday respecting the capture of some Bolivian officers and soldiers in Argentine territory, has opened peoples's eyes as to what may possibly come down by the next mail. Affairs wear a most unsettled aspect. Some of the brokers have taken fright, and kept clear of bonds as much as possible, only dabbling with cedulas. When the telegram today announced the entry of another Brazilian war steamer, Vital de Oliviero, every one wanted to know what she has come for, and where sh is going to. It is said she is the finest war vessel in the Brazilian navy, and will probably remain at Montevideo. There was but one sale of bonds during business, 10,000 for end of June at 74½. At after hours, 10,000, with right to deliver 10,000 more, at 74½.

There was nothing done in the Cedula market during business hours, but at afterhours 23,000 sold at 91, and 5,200 at 91½, both series A. A well known English broker made his debut to-day in the purchase of these securities.

The telegram from Montevideo gave as follows:—

Paper 3½. Extraordinary Debt, 59½. 300 pipes tallow 20½. Ptolemy, from Liverpool, goes up direct. Cadiz, Cosmopolite: Rio, war vessel Vital de Olivera. 2000 American hides at 78. A sugar cargo sold at 18. and a cargo of salt at 9½. No fever whatever.

City of Buenos Ayres Co., 80 shares sold today at 30 premium.

The nomination of Dr A. Frias to the post of Minister of Interior has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Frias is most popular, everyone speaks well of him: he is about 45 years old, married to a sister of Dr. Zavalia, and speaks English well: he has no house in this city, and his friends are looking out for one for him.

The Severn, of Wright Kelso's Parana line, is hourly expected; she goes to Rosario.

The Mensaleh, of the same line, is loading at San Nicolas, will be here in 3 or 4 days. She goes to Antwerp and Liverpool.

Don Domingo Martinez, the well-known estanciero has come to town to make arrangements for the starting of a public library in San Antonio de Areco.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company will henceforward issue tickets to Europe and Chile from this Port. This is a movement in the right direction.

The Lusitania from Liverpool is looked for on 24th. The Chimborazo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th.

The Ptolemy may possibly bring from England even later dates than the Patroclus, respecting which latter ship we received a few lines of poetry from a classical ship broker.

Exchange ruled to-day—

On England, 49½

" Antwerp, 5.20.

" France, 5.18.

The quotation to-day at 49 was for bank paper.

There is much enquiry about the Tucuman Railway and it seems that the Government people have forgotten the business.

In produce, it is said, there have been very heavy transactions during the last few days—some 50,000 hides sold and 20,000 pipes tallow.

Money never ruled easier. It was offered to-day to an English house at 6 per cent. per annum and declined.

The following business in the South market was reported on 'Change:—

1000 ar good wool 110.

800 ar do do 85.

1200 ar do do 93.

Dry hides several sales 185—187.

In the North market.

500 ar wool at 97.

Considerable amusement was caused in this market this morning, by a witty broker spreading the rumor that the pig with the soaped tail bought for the fetes died last night.

In Congress to-day, the debate was important. The Ministers were summoned and cross examined. Senator Mitre spoke for a while. The whole thing hangs on the Chaco and Patagonia limits.

It is the expressed opinion in every circle that the bill for the conversion of the paper money is premature, and should stand over.

During Major Munro's absence from Montevideo, Mr. Pfeill will remain in charge of the British Consulate. Mr. Pfeil is well and favorably known in Montevideo, and everyway worthy of the high trust reposed in him.

To-day was an anxious day, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer. Produce men are so fidgetty to hear the news, that nothing much will be done until the French mail arrives. The heavy sales from Mr. Duggan's deposit yesterday took many by surprise, and there was some inquiry to know the buyers. As we mentioned this morning, it was nearly all bought for French account.

The Cooter arrived early bringing fresh dates from Montevideo; it appears that there is a heavy sugar speculation, going on in that market; most of the departments have sent in despatches to the Government of the submission of the Blanco troops, all the Blanco soldiers have been well paid and a good deal of money has been sent up the Uruguay for the purpose.

The owners of graserias in the camp, are again brought to a stand still, owing to the exorbitant prices which the farmers ask for fat sheep and capones. In the South no good troop of capones can be had under from 50 to 60 m/c per head, and sheep 40 to 45, at such prices no graseria can work, and it looks now as if very little will be done at these establishments until spring.

This morning a fine lot of wool from the remote district of Tapalquen, was sold in the South plaza at $115 per ar., this is about the first time wool from that district has ever obtained such a price, but we hear much said of the quality and general get up of the wool, equal in every respect to wools from the most favourite partidos.

The question respecting the possession of the Government shares in the Central Argentine Railway has been definitely settled. The shares are at present in Mr. Gilmour's possession, and we doubt much if they could be in better hands; the sooner however the Government sells them in the London market the better.

Mr. Florencio Madero, the popular auctioneer, will soon bring into the market some splendid property at Ensenada belonging to the estate of the late Don Jose Martinez de Hoz. The property is so situated that in the event of Ensenada becoming what nature intended it; the real port of Buenos Ayres, it will be worth millions.

On the 8th inst. the French packet Amazone was turned out of dock at Rio and towed over to an Island in front to be painted. We suppose she left Rio for Europe about the 15th inst.

Next Week (Wednesday) the houses in Calle Peru facing the Provincial Chambers and belonging to the estate of C. Zapiola, deceased, will be sold by order of the court. The houses are Nos. 119, 121 and 123 Peru—splendid property, valued at close on a million currency.

On Friday 31st Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal will sell the real estate property belonging to the testamentaria of Dr. Gile J. Mendez, valued at 1,276,476 m/c.

On Thursday some damaged sugar and Havannah cigars will be sold by Mr. Door at the Customs deposits in Calle Moreno.

A bill is about to be brought before the Legislature to expropiate the San Francisco church and convent in Calle Defensa with the view to open thereon large Custom-deposits and State Schools, it is said that there is a large majority in both houses in favor of the measure.

The Western Railway Directores call for bids for the construction of goods deposits at the Rodriguez station, bids to be opened on 28th inst.

It is probable that next month the special iron clad committee will leave this for Europe; the committee embraces men of good knowledge in such matters, and we have no doubt that the right sort ironclads will be got.

The firm of Coqueteaux Falcon & Co. is changed, henceforward the firm will be Gustave Falcon & Co. Mr. William Falcon having sole power in this market to sign the firm name.

The sale of the valuable premises No. 192 198 Victoria was suspended by order of the court.

It was rumoured to-day that there has been a change in the ownership of one of our city colleagues, the particulars of the business have not been made public.

Mr. J. Cueto has retired from the firm of Labarthe Dirube & Co. the firm remains the same.

Mr. Cooper, the new manager of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern railway, has not as yet taken charge, and the temporary management of the Company is in the hands of Mr. Roberts.

Dr. Pinedo who now fills the post of Provincial Minister of Government has handed over all the business of his office as lawyer to Don Antonio Areco.

Mr. Recalde, Paraguayan Consul, offers a free passage to all Paraguayans who wish to return to their country and apply for same up to the 15th inst. It is generally said that Mr. Recalde will soon return to Paraguay and Mr. Benitez remain.

The mails from Entre Rios bring news of the passage of a law authorizing a new English loan, for one million sterling the money to be applied towards the creation of a new bank in that province. As however we understand the Entre Riano Govt. is already in possession of offers to found a new bank, it is probable that the loan will not be launched, and that the bank in question will be started at once. There are at present no less than 15 new bank projects on the tapis. Should they be all started, money will become so easy, in the Republic that an increased supply of brokers will be necessary.

People in Montevideo are expecting ex-President Mitre down there the moment the port is opened. General Mitre goes down to start a new Railway to run to Cerro Largo.

The Brazilian brigantine San Antonio that left Haper merino for Rio on 20th was seen when 36 hours out; she went down in 22, 50 S, and Long 41, 5 W, 3 of the crew were lost, the rest had a most miraculous escape being picked up in a boat by the English steamer Marina in lat 19, 51 S, long 39 W. During the 5 days they were in the boat they suffered every imaginable hardship. The mate went mad.

The Captain of the steamer Uruguay made the following statement, respecting the wrecked French ship Saint Francois.—He found the ship all but washed away and nothing but a small fragment of the hull opposite the Solis Bank remaining, he then went on to Maldonado where he made every search for something belonging to the vessel, but found nothing. The French gunboat was anchored alongside the remainder of the wreck and had the crew on board. The gunboat officers stated that the vessel was split up into 3 pieces, nearly all the cargo was washed ashore nothing remaining in the hull but coal and tiles, that over 100 people had been on the beach and took everything away even in carts to Maldonado.

ARRIVALS.

May 21st.

French brig Equateur, to L. Gallardo from Marsella.

French brig Pauillac, to C. Duclos, from Burdeos.

Oriental cutter Guardia Nacional from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

May 21st.

Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, for Uruguay.

English steamer City of Rio Janeiro, fo Montevideo and Liverpool.

Oriental cutter Guardias Nacional for Montevideo.

French steamer Lafontaine, for Havre.

SOUTH PLAZA.

May 20th, 21st.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives us the following result of the sales on the last two days viz.:—

Wool.

Mr. Salaverry sold a very fine lot from Tapalque, and obtained $115 ar.

Some others, according to class and condition, were sold at 87 up to 96.

Dry Hides.

Campo, 176 to 182 pesada.

Sheepskins.

A splendid lot with wool, from Tapalque, rofused 250 doz., but were sold without condition and the 'derecho' for 260 doz.

Estacion, 130 up to 240.

Horsehair.

Good mezcla 196 up to 205.

Grease and Tallow.

Camp casks 44.

Panzas 40.

Cereals.

Wheat, according to class, 100 120 and 136 fanega.

Maize, 90, 115, 125.

Barley, 62, 65, 70..

Flour at the mills, 24, 25, 26 ar.

N. B. Produce in general—prices firm.

Few arrivals.

Stock limited.

THERE NEVER WAS SUCH A HUMBUG as Otard, Dupuy and Co.'s matchless Brandy (says the opposition), but any man with the brains of a tom cat knows it to be a most groundless calumny against the best liquor that was ever imported into the River Plate. Solo Agents, Barran and Briet, Calle Peru, 143.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Reduced to 0° Cels.

BUENOS AYRES.

	Bar.		Therm.
May 20 at 8 p.m....	767.31	..	11° 6 Cels
" 21 8 a.m....	765.22	..	12° 4
" 2 p.m....	764.38	..	15° 2

Ferro Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.

NOTICE.

On and after Saturday, the 25th of May, 1872, the trains between Paseo de Julio and Quilmes will run as follows:—

SUNDAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

STATIONS.	DEPARTURES. A.M.		P.M.		RETURNS. A.M.		P.M.	
Paseo Julio	8	0	4	0	Quilmes	9	0	2 50
Barracas al Norte	8	22	4	25	Barracas al Sud	9	22	3 20
Sud	8	30	4	35	Norte	9	30	3 30
Quilmes	8	55	5	0	Paseo Julio	9	55	3 55

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	DEPARTURES. A.M.		P.M.		RETURNS. A.M.		P.M.	
Paseo de Julio	8	0	11	0	Quilmes	9	0	2 50
Barracas al Norte	8	25	11	25	Barracas al Sud	9	22	3 20
Sud	8	35	11	35	Norte	9	30	3 30
Quilmes	9	5	12	5 p.m	Paseo de Julio	9	55	3 55

N.B.—The train only stops at the intermediate stations in case there are passengers to alight or get up, and the 4.35 p.m. from town will not go into the Boca.

E. T. SIMPSON,
General Manager.
h..193 6p m22

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it that It must be very good."—T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

"This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.

"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall.

It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a ricketty and idiotic condition. Savory and Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required.

Sold in tins. Prepared by Savory and Moore, No. 143 New Bond-street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers, and Italian Warehousemen. cj—a27

NOW READY.

Two of the finest

Wholesale Stores

In this city, just finished, replete with every improvement; situated in Calle Cangallo, betwee Esmeralda and Maipu.

For further particulars apply to J. A. FERNANDEZ, Broker, on the Bolsa
cj—183 6p my22

SALAD OIL.

ADOLPHE PUGET.

HUILE D'AIX.

Aceite Extra Fino.

A small Lot of this Salad Oil is on Sale, at Maipu 67.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS'

EXTRA XXX STOUT.

(Racehorse Brand.)

This very superior and extra strong Stout, is on Sale at the Family Grocery Store, San Martin, No. 60.
cj—my17

POR

Tietjen y Ca.

Importante remate de una magnifica quinta conocida por el nombre de recreo Rosarino.

El Domingo 26 del presente mes, a las 2 de la tarde, remataremos a la mas alta postura la magnifica quinta "recreo Rosarino" con una linda casa de azotea que tiene una sala de 18 varas de largo con un sotano abajo, ademas tres piezas a cada lado que comunican con la misma sala, todas con pizo de tabla a mas cuatro piezas y una cocina de material en el patio, caballerizo y y galpon para volanta y otras comodidades, un jue-go de bolos cobrierto con un techo de zin

El sitio tiene mas de mil arboles frutales injertados, traidos de Montevideo, plantas de flores, de las mas finas que se conocen, en el Rosario, entre ellas mas de veinte Camelias con botones y flores, jasmines del cabo y una gran variedad rosales y otras plantas finas cultivadas especialmente por un jardinero de oficio y una glorieta de fierro de 5 varas y media de ancho por 75 de largo, cubierta de plantas, enredaderas y parras.

En todo el jardin hay conductos de agua desde la pileta principal con dos juegos de agua en el jardin.

El terreno que con la quinta se compone de 234 varas de frente por 163 2/3 id de fondo, situada a diez cuadras de la ciudad y cerca del ferro carril.

Llamamos la atencion a los interesados que pueden inspecionar en todo tiempo del dia y adjuntamos que la mayor parte de los ramos de flores que se venden aqui son de esta quinta.
f197 fp 21

JAIME LLAVALLOL É HIJOS
MAY 18, 187-
BUENOS-AIRES

HOLT'S RIBBON HAND STAMP,

For use of Banks, Houses of Commerce, Offices, &c.

Requires no ink, prints with ribbon, and has the dates till 1880. Took the Gold Medal in the Paris Exhibition, and has received Medal, in many Exhibitions in the States.

This Stamp has been introduced in Montevideo and in Buenos Ayres.

The following certificate is from houses in Montevideo, which have had the Stamp in use during six months past:—

Montevideo, October 5, 1871.

The undersigned certify that they have in use the Ribbon Hand Stamp, known as Holt's, manufactured by Secombe Company, of New York, and that they are well satisfied with the same and consider it the best they have ever used.

Signed by

ezics, Lanus and Fynn, Scott, Yarrow and Co.; G. R. Gepp, Francisco A. Gomez, Fales Rücker, Administrador de Correos; Empresa del Gas-Real, Hnos., I. Guillot, F. Veigis PP Maña and Ca., B. Peixoto, Matto, Paiva & Ca., Clausen, Rathjo & Ca,, W. D. Evans, A. Carlevaro é hijo Miguel Gumma y Ca., A. Demarch, hnos & Ca, E. Fynn & Ca., Thos. H Howard, Congeicao & Co, Alejando M. Lerena, Primo Tiendo; Salg Hnos, A. Maras, Souza & Ca., S Ribeira, Juan A. Turenne, Sub-Tesorero de Aduana; B. Melian, Antonio Rubio, Antonio R. Pires, John Oldham, Telegraph Company; Leon Townley, por Banco-Frarco-Platense; M. Pettit, Galli, and Co., Walter Hortley, J D. Jackson, Amaro Carve, Prins Richards and Co, R. R. Pealer C.E., and many others.

In Buenos Ayres this Stamp is in use in the Custom House, Wanklyn's Bank, many of the Offices of Government, and more than two hundred houses of commerce, lists of which will be given hereafter.

Agent for South America,

J. F. BAILEY,

DEPOSITO IN BUENOS AYRES.

Nueva Libreria Inglesa,

75——SAN MARTIN——75

(Almost in front of the Bolsa.)

In this Establishment may be found all styles and sizes of this Stamp, with and without dates puitablle for every use to which Stamps are pplied. cj—my18

VALPARAISO.

LA BARCA Inglesa Criffol recibira carga hasel dia 25 del presente.

WOODGATE HERMANOS,
Corredores maritimos,
36, San Martin.
d—179 3p m22

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

Manufacturers of

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA,

AND

GAS FITTINGS, IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU,

IRON RAILINGS FOR STAIRCASES, BALCONIES, &c.;

Also Manufacturers and Patentees of Railway Signal, Carriage Roof and other Lamps, and Carriage Furniture.

MEDAL AWARDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Report of the Jurors:—

"Messenger and Sons, for Great Progress, and also for Elegance of Design and Excellent Workmanship." wj14

SUPERIOR

DINNER CLARET

"S. Emilion."

BOOTH & STEVENS

Have just received a quantity of the above excellent Wine, in Cask and Bottle, which they confidently recommend to be of very superior value, and respectfully invite a trial.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Bordeaux Wines, B. & S. continue to sell their famous

VIN ORDINAIRE

AT

$55 per Dozen.

Booth & Stevens,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

193½——CALLE FLORIDA——193½

b—my17

CHEAP BOOKS.

WELLINGTON, NELSON, NEWTON, &c

Life of Wellington, with Portrait, handsomely bound, 2, do Nelson, 35p, do Newton, 35p. The Life and Times of Richard I., Cœur de Lion, with Portrait, 25p, do. Peter the Great, 25p, Columbus 25p Bruce 25p, British Physicians 35p, Alexander the Great 25p, Life of Cicero, 30p, Lives of Banditti, 25p, Mutiny of the Bounty 25p.

Lives of Individuals, by Davenport 25p, Life of Ali Pasha 25p, History of the Bastile, by Davenport, 25p, Washington 40p, Mahomet 25p, Trial of Charles I., 20p, Cervantes 20, Gustavus Augustus the Great King of Sweden, 20p, Marlborough, by Bucke, 25p, Demonology and Witchcraft 25p, Companions of Columbus 25p, History of Insects, 2 vols., 40p, Peril and Suffering 20p, Sketch-book of Geoffrey Crayon, 2 vols., 40p.

The Plague Year, Memorials of remarkable occurrences, public and private in London, in 1665, 20p, Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, by Allan Cunningham, 6 vols, with Portraits, 130p. History of the Jews, with Maps, 3 vols., 70p, Lives of Scottish Worthies, by Frazer Tytler, with Portraits, 3 vols, 90p.

103 Calle Potosi.
cj—128 3p m 16

Ferruginous Gin

COMPOSED OF THE

FINEST TONIC INGREDIENTS

SUCH AS

QUININE

BY

J. FERD. NAGEL,

HAMBURG,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE FERRUGINOUS GIN.

J. FERD. NAGEL'S ferruginous Gin does not belong to that class of wonderful remedies which are being sold at exorbitant prices: on the contrary, the exceedingly moderate price places this most efficacious and valuable preparation within the easy reach of everybody. The ferruginous Gin is not intended for all possible maladies and ailments, but is a simple tonic, imparting to it just the quantity of iron necessary for the growth and sustenance of the body.

The medical testimonial treating upon the excellent qualities of this invigorating preparation, runs thus—"The ferruginous Gin having proved highly efficacious in many cases of scarcity of blood and nervous ailments, Mr. S. Ferd Nagel has applied himself to the task of preparing it, has succeeded in composing a preparation which taken alone or with the admixture of Soda, Selters or other effervescent waters, is not only agreeable to the taste, but extremely beneficial in its effects upon the stomach and the whole system. The ferruginous Gin containing besides the best vegetable Bitters (China Root, &c.), may be taken even by people of delicate constitution before and after; dinner in doses varying from 2 to 4 tablespoons full,—100 parts ferruginous Gin contain 0,12 parts iron oxyd."

The ferruginous Gin may be recommended as an admirable cure for Green-Sickness, nervous ailments of all kinds, general debility, Fluor albus; it purifies the blood, creates appetite, promotes digestion and contains every ingredient necessary for the development and sustenance of the body. The excellent process adopted in the preparation renders it extremely mild in its operation, and it will be found valuable in imparting to the system just the quantity of iron required for the well being of the body.

Mr. J. Ferd. Nagel's ferruginous Gin was first prepared by him in the year 1850, and has since become a general favorite.

This ferruginous Gin has been used extensively and with eminent success as a renovator of the nervous system, and thousands have derived the greatest benefit from its use, for it not only sets right any irregularity of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, but has also pro

shores of Beaver Lake, in Indiana, went to work some time ago and dug a ditch which drained all the water from the lake, and converted its former bed into an excellent meadow-land—a question as to the ownership of this land has now arisen. The State claims it, on the ground that she formerly owned the land around the lake, under the grant from the U. States of swamp lands for school purposes. The men who dug the ditch maintain that, under the riparian laws, they have a right to extend the boundaries of their lands to the middle of the bed of the lake. One of the claimants became a defaulter to the State, and in settling his accounts assigned to it his share of the recovered land. A third class of claims has arisen. Certain persons, maintaining that the disputed territory reclaimed from the lake is public land of the United States, have squatted on it under the pre-emption laws. After various conflicting decisions of the Indiana courts, those interested have come to Congress for legislation. The matter has been referred to the Public Lands Committee, before which ex-Senator Hendricks, Gen. Milroy, and others have made arguments.

The Argentine Tramway Company are running new cars. They are very nicely got up, but we don't find the seats any softer than those of other cars.

The bill authorising the purchase of ironclads has only passed a first reading, yet the public are discussing the utility of laying out money in such a way. 'W.W.'s' letter in our issue of yesterday caused a pause in the Government House. The 'tin kettles,' it purchased, will not be a month here till the question of 'what shall we do with them?' will arise.

On Monday a young scoundrel, 16 years of age, a student in the National College, drew a knife on a schoolfellow who had got the better of him in a war of words. To their great credit the students standing by seized the aggressor, tied his hands behind his back, and, kicked him into the street amidst shouts of 'assassin' 'salvage,' etc. Yesterday morning the Rector expelled the offender.

News comes from Salta to the effect that no sane man there thinks a jot of the Brazilian difficulty, and attention is now mainly directed to a project Governor Leguizamon has in his head for subjugating the Chaco Indians, and turning them into agricultural labourers, a transmigration of souls Pythagoras, Empedocles, the D——l and Tom Walker in partnership would find it difficult to effect; however, we wish Governor Leguizamon every success in his laudable undertaking.

A letter from Tandil says that one of the assassins that Tata Dios let loose on the partido has just died in prison. All the others are enjoying themselves, as criminals in this country are allowed to do pending the arrival of the hour of liberation.

A celebrated engineer, being examined at a trial, made use of the expression 'the creative power of a machine,' upon which the judge somewhat offensively asked him what he meant by the phrase. 'I mean, my Lord,' said the engineer, 'that power which enables a man to convert a goat's tail into a judge's wig.'

The Brazilians say, "wait a little longer," to the request of the Argentine Government that they should evacuate the island of Cerrito; they promise, however, to suppress all smuggling in the neighbourhood, which is something; the smugglers won't like it, though.

Letters from Brazil refer to a projected road from San Paulo, Brazil, to Asuncion.

The Brazilian papers mention an "old cove" named Sauto who has been married twice, with the unprecedented result of 42 little Sautos, 19 by Madame No. 1, 19 by No. 2, and four between the acts by some lady or ladies unknown. If this old gentleman were to be tried by a jury of 12 of his countrywomen, could they honestly acquit him! Like Brutus and a colleague—we pause for a reply.

We understand that the Southern Railway will be open to Las Flores on the 10th or 15th of next month. The rapidity with which the rails are being laid down is something extraordinary, a mile and a sixteenth being accomplished in a day, several times. The already high reputation of Messrs. Rumball and Grant, C.E.s, must be increased by the way in which they have pushed on this railway.

More policemen wanted immediately. The head police office is now daily crammed to the ceiling with prisoners arrested for rows, robberies, stabbing, drinking, fighting, picking, stealing, sham-begging, &c. Half of them escapé with nominal punishment, and immediately 'try again.' This must be put a stop to. More policemen are wanted—three or four hundred more at least. We shall have a Bishop or an editor wiped out or cleaned out some day, if prompt measures be not taken. We appeal to our countryman Governor Acosta.

Visitors to Montevideo may feel interested in knowing that one of the latest 'improvements' in the sister city is the placing of 'lujoso' garden-chairs in the Cemetery there, so that 'peasantes' may sit down amongst 'Old Mortality,' and select at their leisure a site for their own interment—a lively way of passing an afternoon. We recommend visitors to take a pocket-pistol, loaded with terruginous gin, in case of accidents.

From Fray Bentos we learn that there is little stirring there. The National Guards were sent to their homes last week, their officers subscribing to give them a few dollars each, as the Government wouldn't even stand a cocktail all round.

The Montevidean papers to hand by the Cooter are as dry as sawdust. 'Chesterfield' is still ailing, and can send us little or nothing. In the capital there is nothing new, and all the departmental towns are occupied in disbanding their National Guards, dining, dancing, and howling over a peace treaty now a month old. Private theatricals are now in great favor with fashionable 'jovenes' of both sexes. 'The Irish Tutor' was performed in a country town last week with prodigious success.

The truth is out at last about the recent Indian invasion. The National troopers killed one Indian boy who had a bad horse, and recovered a few sheep; but the savages carried off all the horses and cattle. This is the way frontier fields are won, and Indians 'derrotados.'

The debate in the National Assembly yesterday on the limits question was still going on when we went to press. General Mitre made a splendid speech. Drs Avellaneda and Tejedor were present.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

From 1840 to 1860, sheep in the U. States only increased at the rate of one per cent per annum, while the population increased nearly four per cent. per annum. This unhealthy condition of things was connected with an importation of woolen goods that was more than doubled during that 20 years.

Let us see the result of the policy that the war drove us to. In 1860, the pounds of wool grown in the United States were 60,511,343. In 1868, the production was 177,000,000 pounds, thus in eight years increasing nearly 300 per cent. During this time the value of domestic manufactures of wool rose from $68,865,963 to $175,000,000.

From 1861 to 1865 the price of wool rose (measured by the then currency of the country) to an average price of 26½ cents per pound above the average of the preceding 35 years. The price measured by the value of gold, was enhanced on an average only one cent per pound.

The importations of foreign grown wools rose from less than 6,000,000 pounds per annum from Buenos Ayres to nearly 24,000,000. From the British Possessions in Africa the importations rose from less than 4,000,000 in 1862 to nearly 14,000,000 in 1864. These facts are sufficient to account for the "sheep fever," as the excitement among the farmers was called, that raised the prices of the best sheep to a point even higher than in the excitement during the war of 1812-15.

When the war was over, the Government retired from the market as the purchaser of clothing for a million of men in arms. Cotton again was available, and the importations of foreign wool continued. Necessarily there was a rapid fall in the price of wool. Wool was coming into the country nearly free of duty, and our whole growing interests were threatened with destruction. Under these circumstances the tariff laws of 1867, found us, and saved us from utter ruin. To show the effect of this law I give the following figures taken from *The Country Gentleman* of Jan. 28, 1872, of foreign-grown wool imported into New York:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds
1862.....	37,317,413	1867.....	18,833,567
1863.....	48,881,361	1868.....	13,499,195
1864.....	52,729,038	1869.....	20,710,391
1865.....	33,554,849	1870.....	13,021,849
1866.....	36,713, 12	1871.....	40,062,929

The general statement of the whole case is this: The war of the rebellion produced a sudden and greatly increased demand for wool all over the world, and wool had to take the place of cotton. This great demand stimulated production of wool in all the woolgrowing countries of the world, and when the war ended the prices fell all over the world. By a strange oversight in our tariff of 1867, wools imported on the skins were not included. In Buenos Ayres the number of sheep had become so great, and the country was so overstocked, that millions were slaughtered for their pelts, and a new trade and manufacture—that of skin wool—sprang into existence, with the cost of transportation less than two cents per pound. (This practically free importation of wool on the skins has been put an end to by subsequent legislation, and now wool so imported pays the same duties as when sheared.) The slaughtering of these millions of sheep in due time has been felt in lessening the production of fleece or shorn wool. An advance in price has come within the year 1871, and is the result of a short supply to meet the demands of consumers; not confined to the United States, but universal all over the world.

Will the present high prices continue? I answer, not long, if the lessons of the past are of any value in predicting as to the future. The sheep is an animal that can be very rapidly increased in number. Taking the average of all the breeds that produce clothing and combing wools, the ewes will annually raise lambs equal in number to themselves, and thus, in a few years, entirely overstock the country, after all reasonable allowances are made for non-producing lambs, old sheep and wethers. So it is quite probable that in a very short time there will be too much wool produced to find the high market of to-day.

Under the stimulus of the present high prices, the production of fine wool in California, Texas, and other new States, will be very much increased, and the growth of our cities demanding food will cause more and more mutton to be consumed, as the people learn to love this most valuable meat, and as the farmers learn how to produce it in its highest perfection. The increasing demand for combing wool, combined with the increasing consumption of mutton by the cities, will require that sheep should be raised more with a view to the combined value of fleece and carcass. So it is probable that in the immediate future we shall see the eastern flocks converted, in the main, into mutton and combing wool producers.

The sheep that produces good combing-wool, unlike the Merino, does not keep up the quality of his wool in a great variety of conditions of soil and climate. The trial of raising combing wool has been fully made, and proved unsuccessful in Australia. England is the original home of this kind of wool, and nowhere else, except in this country and Canada, has this variety of wool been raised equal to that produced in England, and it cannot be raised all over this continent. Mr. Joseph Walworth, whose entire business is the purchasing of combing wools, says:—"England and Ireland grow the most and best worsted wools. In some parts of France, in Transylvania, Hungary and Holland, all these places grow a little combing wool, but they are all second-rate wools as compared with the English. In this country Upper Canada is the principal place. We begin now to get some good wools from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, and some other scattered points." • • "Men living on the praries ought not to keep such sheep for the prairies will not grow combing wool.

By the statistics furnished by Mr. Hays, it appears that in 1868, in addition to the 177,000,000 pounds of wool grown in the United States, in that year we imported $3,915,272 worth of manufactured wool, and $32,409,759 worth of woolen manufactures. The true policy of this country is to produce all the wool consumed, and to do all our own manufacturing. The undisputed expression of opinion at the late Convention of Growers and Manufacturers of Wool, at Syracuse, was, that our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of every desirable grade of wool for combing or for making into cloth; that in the American Merino, we have the sheep in the highest perfection in the known world, to produce the great mass of wool that enters into the greatest consumption of our people. [The superiority of this family of sheep is such that the growers of wool in Australia are largely buying rams of our leading breeders.] It was agreed that, besides the Silesian sheep bearing exquisitely fine wool, we have in Western Pensylvania, Southern Ohio and in Western Virginia wool grown equal in fineness to any of Germany; and that all our fine wool-growers require to lead to a largely increased production is a demand for their wool, which it is believed is near at hand; and it was further admitted, without hesitation by the manufacturers there, that our wool is stronger and better than most of the imported wool, and as good as any; and finally, that every valuable breed of sheep has found a congenial home in this country, and that we possess all the conditions necessary to an indefinite expansion of our wool industry, and that all that we require to make prosperity in the future sure, is stability in our present tariff laws.

IRON-CLADS.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

As you have published in your edition of Tuesday an article on the important question of ironclad vessels, which contains some erroneous ideas, I beg that you will grant me a little space in your columns in order that I may correct some of the statements of your correspondent.

It is a mistake to suppose that no ironclad has as yet been constructed which cannot be penetrated by shot, as the targets at Shoeburyness of the same thicknesss and on the same principle as the sides of the ill-fated Captain, Thunderer, Terrible, and others have never yet been pierced, and have only been damaged after repeated hammerings on the same spot from a 600 pounder gun with an extra charge.

It is true that a broadside of several heavy guns from a *shore* battery would seriously damage any ironclad vessel, but as a general rule a well constructed iron-turret ship may be considered as impervious to the shot of any *other vessel*.

I am greatly surprised at the second statement of your correspondent, viz, that "ironclads are a failure, and unfit for war purposes and for defences of ports." I grant that in a heavy sea way a vessel like the American monitors is dangerous and unseaworthy, but experience has shown that for harbour service and smooth water they are invaluable.

As a proof that ironclad vessels are impervious to shot I may state that during the bombardment of Callao in 1866 by the Spaniards I fired over 20 shots from a 450 pounder at the Spanish iron liner Numancia, and that every ball rebounded from her sides, causing no other damage than the starting of a few bolts.

I agree with your correspondent in his remarks about the efficacy of torpedoes, and have some days since presented to the Government a plan for laying down wires and defending B. Ayres and Corrientes by means of these instruments. But torpedoes alone are not sufficient to defend the coast and Straits of Magellan. For this purpose at least three vessels are required, and I have suggested that they should be built after the following fashion—Two revolving turrets, each containing one 480 pounder; to sail schooner-rigged, and the masts fitted with a hinge on deck, so as to be able to lower them on going into action; high bulwarks, divided in pieces, and mounted on hinges, so as to be able to lower them flat on deck and present as small a surface as possible to an enemy's batteries.

Peru has now several vessels of this kind, built in England, and they are found most efficacious, being of light draught and very fast and seaworthy.

Allow me in conclusion, my dear sirs, to express my surprise that you should consider it necessary that a N. American should be sent by the Government to buy the new vessels. Sailors and practical men may be found out of Yankeeland, and I doubt much whether the Argentine Government will not do well to despise your advice in this case and spend their $2,600,000 in England.

I am, my dear sirs,

Yours with great truth,

C. H.

Argentine war-steamer Pampa.

THE TIGRE.

Buenos Ayres, May 20, 1872.

To the Editors of the STANDARD:

Gentlemen.

Had Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller carefully read over the paragraph which appeared in your Saturday's impression, and to which their letter of yesterday refers, they must surely have seen that nothing malicious or evil disposed towards them was therein contained. What your informant wished to convey was, that if private steamers cannot be repaired in the Tigre, the same arguments must apply to government property. It matters not whether the steamer under repairs be a steam launch or a five inch plated iron clad, only let the law be equal for all. The little steamer in question certainly had her screw repaired in the Lujan because a convenient port is there for that purpose; after which she was taken to the yard of Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller, where her repairs were completed, and where she now lies, whether in their charge or that of the government I care not to enquire; sufficient it is to know that the government have in this case disregarded their own edict.

A great deal has been said and written about the loss sustained by the owners of the engineering establishments in the Tigre. Nothing has, however, been said about the expense and inconvenience to which the owners of steamboat property are put to whose vessels frequent the Tigre, they being after all the real sufferers. A case in point—A small steamer has been repairing in that locality simultaneously with the Monadita, the work being done by another firm; both vessels are about an equal size, with the difference that the one is screw and the other paddle: the latter had to remain for about two months out in the Lujan, and I will guarantee that the owner of that little steamer would not think his loss covered by 500 pats. for boat hire and loss of time, for the workmen going to and fro from the workshops. These repairs, I must add, are almost always day work, and consequently this loss of time must come on the owners of the steamers. It does not take much to make the skilled workman get into his boat with his two men, and take a cruise up to the shop for some little screw or other; should he elect to take a walk up the left bank of the sacred stream to the establishment on that side, there are inducements in his way of a more questionable manner of spending half an hour, thus a day soon slips over. Now that the government have determined that repairs are not to be done in the Tigre, it would be but justice to owners of steamers that the workshops should also be compelled to remove to where the steamers lay.

I surmise the signature to this will convince Messrs. Stephens and Vonwiller that the writer bears them no malice or ill will, and also that he knows something about the repairs of steamboats. My only object in common with them is, to use every effort to get a decree repealed which is a blot on Argentine statemanship.

Faithfully yours,

DAVID BRUCE.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 21st, 1872.

Ounces.....	400
Sovs.....	122½
Pats.....	25
National Bonds.....	73¼

There was not the slightest animation in the Bond market to-day, possibly a few less sellers than yesterday; but the market is in a critical state, and the news from Europe will probably affect it either way. The Bolivian cloud has again come over the market, and the extraordinary telegram received by the *Tribuna* yesterday respecting the capture of some Bolivian officers and soldiers in Argentine territory, has opened peoples's eyes as to what may possibly come down by the next mail. Affairs wear a most unsettled aspect. Some of the brokers have taken fright, and kept clear of bonds as much as possible, only dabbling with cedulas. When the telegram today announced the entry of another Brazilian war steamer, Vital de Oliviero, every one wanted to know what she has come for, and where she is going to. It is said she is the finest war vessel in the Brazilian navy, and will probably remain at Montevideo. There was but one sale of bonds during business, 10,000 for end of June at 74½. At after hours, 10,000, with right to deliver 10,000 more, at 74¾.

There was nothing done in the Cedula market during business hours, but at afterhours 23,000 sold at 94, and 5,200 at 94½, both series A. A well known English broker made his debut to-day in the purchase of these securities.

The telegram from Montevideo gave as follows:—

Paper 3½. Extraordinary Debt, 59½. 300 pipes tallow 20½. Ptolemy, from Liverpool, goes up direct. Cadiz, Cosmopolite: Rio, war vessel Vital de Olivera. 2000 American hides at 78. A sugar cargo sold at 28. and a cargo of salt at 9½. No fever whatever.

City of Buenos Ayres Co., 80 shares sold to-day at 30 premium.

The nomination of Dr A. Frias to the post of Minister of Interior has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Frias is most popular, everyone speaks well of him; he is about 45 years old, married to a sister of Dr. Zavalia, and speaks English well; he has no house in this city, and his friends are looking out for one for him.

The Severn, of Wright Kelso's Parana line, is hourly expected; she goes to Rosario.

The Mensaleh, of the same line, is loading at San Nicolas, will be here in 3 or 4 days. She goes to Antwerp and Liverpool.

Don Domingo Martinez, the well-known estanciero has come to town to make arrangements for the starting of a public library in San Antonio de Areco.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company will henceforward issue tickets to Europe and Chile from this Port. This is a movement in the right direction.

The Lusitania from Liverpool is looked for on 24th. The Chimborazo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th.

The Ptolemy may possibly bring from England even later dates than the Patroclus, respecting which latter ship we received a few lines of poetry from a classical ship broker.

Exchange ruled to-day—

On England, 49½

" Antwerp, 5.20.

" France, 5.18.

The quotation to-day at 49 was for bank paper.

There is much enquiry about the Tucuman Railway and it seems that the Government people have forgotten the business.

In produce, it is said, there have been very heavy transactions during the last few days—some 50,000 hides sold and 20,000 pipes tallow.

Money never ruled easier. It was offered to-day to an English house at 6 per cent. per annum and declined.

The following business in the South market was reported on 'Change:—

1000 ar good wool 110.
800 ar do do 85.
1200 ar do do 93.
Dry hides several sales 135—187.

In the North market.

500 ar wool at 97.

Considerable amusement was caused in this market this morning, by a witty broker spreading the rumor that the pig with the soaped tail bought for the fetes died last night.

In Congress to-day, the debate was important. The Ministers were summoned and cross examined. Senator Mitre spoke for a while. The whole thing hangs on the Chaco and Patagonia limits.

It is the expressed opinion in every circle that the bill for the conversion of the paper money is premature, and should stand over.

During Major Munro's absence from Montevideo, Mr. Pfeill will remain in charge of the British Consulate. Mr. Pfeil is well and favorably known in Montevideo, and everyway worthy of the high trust reposed in him.

To-day was an anxious day, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer. Produce men are so fidgetty to hear the news, that nothing much will be done until the French mail arrives. The heavy sales from Mr. Duggan's deposit yesterday took many by surprise, and there was some inquiry to know the buyers. As we mentioned this morning, it was nearly all bought for French account.

The Cooter arrived early bringing fresh dates from Montevideo; it appears that there is a heavy sugar speculation, going on in that market; most of the departments have sent in despatches to the Government of the submission of the Blanco troops, all the Blanco soldiers have been well paid and a good deal of money has been sent up the Uruguay for the purpose.

The owners of graserias in the camp, are again brought to a stand still, owing to the exorbitant prices which the farmers ask for fat sheep and capones. In the South no good troop of capones can be had under from 50 to 60 m/c per head, and sheep 40 to 45, at such prices no graseria can work, and it looks now as if very little will be done at these establishments until spring.

This morning a fine lot of wool from the remote district of Tapalquen, was sold in the South plaza at $115 per ar., this is about the first time price, but we hear much said of the quality and general get up of the wool, equal in every respect to wools from the most favourite partidos.

The question respecting the possession of the Government shares in the Central Argentine Railway has been definitely settled. The shares are at present in Mr. Gilmour's possession, and we doubt much if they could be in better hands; the sooner however the Government sells them in the London market the better.

Mr. Florencio Madero, the popular auctioneer, will soon bring into the market some splendid property at Ensenada belonging to the estate of the late Don Jose Martinez de Hoz. The property is so situated that in the event of Ensenada becoming what nature intended it, the real port of Buenos Ayres, it will be worth millions.

On the 8th inst. the French packet Amazone was turned out of dock at Rio and towed over to an Island in front to be painted. We suppose she left Rio for Europe about the 15th inst.

Next Week (Wednesday) the houses in Calle Peru facing the Provincial Chambers and belonging to the estate of C. Zapiola, deceased, will be sold by order of the court. The houses are Nos. 119, 121 and 123 Peru—splendid property, valued at close on a million currency.

On Friday 31st Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal will sell the real estate property belonging to the testamentaria of Dr. Gile J. Mendez, valued at 1,276,476 m/c.

On Thursday some damaged sugar and Havannah cigars will be sold by Mr. Door at the Customs deposits in Calle Moreno.

A bill is about to be brought before the Legislature to expropiate the San Francisco church and convent in Calle Defensa with the view to open thereon large Custom-deposits and State Schools, it is said that there is a large majority in both houses in favor of the measure.

The Western Railway Directores call for bids for the construction of goods deposits at the Rodriguez station, bids to be opened on 28th inst.

It is probable that next month the special iron clad committee will leave this for Europe; the committee embraces men of good knowledge in such matters, and we have no doubt that the right sort ironclads will be got.

The firm of Copeteaux Falcon & Co. is changed, henceforward the firm will be Gustave Falcon & Co. Mr. William Falcon having sole power in this market to sign the firm name.

The sale of the valuable premises No. 192 198 Victoria was suspended by order of the court.

It was rumoured to-day that there has been a change in the ownership of one of our city colleagues, the particulars of the business have not been made public.

Mr. J. Cueto has retired from the firm of Labarthe Dirube & Co. the firm remains the same.

Mr. Cooper, the new manager of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern railway, has not as yet taken charge, and the temporary management of the Company is in the hands of Mr. Roberts.

Dr. Pinedo who now fills the post of Provincial Minister of Government has handed over all the business of his office as lawyer to Don Antonio Areco.

Mr. Recalde, Paraguayan Consul, offers a free passage to all Paraguayans who wish to return to their country and apply for same up to the 15th inst. It is generally said that Mr. Recalde will soon return to Paraguay and Mr. Benitez remain.

The mails from Entre Rios bring news of the passage of a law authorizing a new English loan, for one million sterling the money to be applied towards the creation of a new bank in that province. As however we understand the Entre Riano Govt. is already in possession of offers to found a new bank, it is probable that the loan will not be launched, and that the bank in question will be started at once. There are at present no less than 16 new bank projects on the tapis. Should they be all started, money will become so easy in the Republic that an increased supply of brokers will be necessary.

People in Montevideo are expecting ex-President Mitre down there the moment the port is opened. General Mitre goes down to start a new Railway to run to Cerro Largo.

The Brazilian brigantine San Antonio that left Haper merino for Rio on 20th was seen when 36 hours out; she went down in 22, 50 S, and Long 41, 5 W, 3 of the crew were lost, the rest had a most miraculous escape being picked up in a boat by the English steamer Marina in lat 19, 51 S, long 39 W. During the 5 days they were in the boat they suffered every imaginable hardship. The mate went mad.

The Captain of the steamer Uruguay made the following statement, respecting the wrecked French ship Saint Francois.—He found the ship all but washed away and nothing but a small fragment of the hull opposite the Solis Bank remaining, he then went on to Maldonado where he made every search for something belonging to the vessel, but found nothing. The French gunboat was anchored alongside the remainder of the wreck and had the crew on board. The gunboat officers stated that the vessel was split up into 3 pieces, nearly all the cargo was washed ashore nothing remaining in the hull but coal and tiles, that over 100 people had been on the beach and took everything away even in carts to Maldonado.

ARRIVALS.

May 21st.

French brig Equateur, to L. Gallardo from Marsella.

French brig Pauillac, to C. Duclos, from Burdeos.

Oriental cutter Guardia Nacional from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

May 21st.

Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, for Uruguay.

English steamer City of Rio Janeiro, fo Montevideo and Liverpool.

Oriental cutter Guardias Nacional for Montevideo.

French steamer Lafontaine, for Havre.

SOUTH PLAZA.

May 20th, 21st.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives us the following result of the sales on the last two days viz.:—

Wool.

Mr. Salaverry sold a very fine lot from Tapalque, and obtained $115 ar.

Some others, according to class and condition, were sold at 87 up to 96.

Dry Hides.

Campo, 176 to 182 pesada.

Sheepskins.

A splendid lot with wool, from Tapalque, refused 250 doz., but were sold without condition and the 'derecho' for 260 doz.

Estacion, 130 up to 240.

Horsehair.

Good mezcla 196 up to 205.

Grease and Tallow.

Camp casks 44.

Panzas 40.

Cereals.

Wheat, according to class, 100 120 and 136 fanega.

Maize, 90, 115, 125.

Barley, 62, 65, 70.

Flour at the mills, 24, 25, 26 ar.

N. B. Produce in general—prices firm.

Few arrivals.

Stock limited.

THERE NEVER WAS SUCH A HUMBUG as Otard, Dupuy and Co.'s matchless Brandy (says the opposition), but any man with the brains of a tom cat knows it to be a most groundless calumny against the best liquor that was ever imported into the River Plate. Solo Agents, Bargan and Briet, Calle Peru, 143.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Reduced to 0° Cels.

BUENOS AYRES.

	Bar.		Therm.
May 20 at 8 p.m....	767.31	..	11° 6 Cels
" 21 8 a.m....	765.22	..	12° 4
" 2 p.m....	764.38	..	15° 2

Ferro Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.

NOTICE.

On and after Saturday, the 25th of May, 1872, the trains between Paseo de Julio and Quilmes will run as follows:—

SUNDAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	A.M.			P.M.		
Paseo de Julio.....	8	0		11	0	
Barracas al Norte.....	8	25		11	25	
Sud.....	8	35		11	35	
Quilmes	9	0	A.m.	12	0	A.m.

RETURNS.

STATIONS.	A.M.			P.M.		
Quilmes	9	50		4	25	
Barracas al Sud.....	10	20		4	55	
Norte.....	10	30		5	5	
Paseo de Julio.....	10	55	A.m.	5	30	P.m.

WEEK DAYS.

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	A.M.			P.M.		
Paseo de Julio.....	8	0		11	0	
Barracas al Norte.....	8	25		11	25	
Sud.....	8	35		11	35	
Quilmes	9	0	A.m.	12	A.m.	
Quilmes	8	30		4	35	
Barracas al Sud.....	8	55		4	50	
Norte.....	9	0		5	0	
Paseo de Julio.....	8	55	A.m.	6	0	P.m.

RETURNS.

STATIONS.	A.M.			P.M.		
Quilmes	9	0		2	50	
Barracas al Sud.....	9	22		3	20	
Norte.....	9	30		3	30	
Paseo de Julio.....	9	55	A.m.	3	55	P.m.
Paseo de Julio.....	2	50		6	50	
Barracas al Sud.....	3	20		6	20	
Norte.....	3	30		6	30	
Quilmes	3	55	P.m.	6	55	P.m.

N.B.—The train only stops at the intermediate stations in case there are passengers to alight or get up, and the 4.35 p.m. from town will not go into the Boca.

E. T. SIMPSON,
General Manager.
h..193 6p m22

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

"This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.

"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall.

It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a ricketty and idiotic condition. Savory and Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required.

Sold in tins. Prepared by Savory and Moore, No. 143 New Bond-street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers, and Italian Warehousemen. cj—a27

NOW READY.

Two of the finest

Wholesale Stores

In this city, just finished, replete with every improvement; situated in Calle Cangallo, betwee Esmeralda and Maipu.

For further particulars apply to J. A. FERNANDEZ, Broker, on the Bolsa cj—183 6p my22

SALAD OIL.

ADOLPHE PUGET.

HUILE D'AIX.

Aceite Extra Fino.

A small Lot of this Salad Oil is on Sale, at Maipu 67.

BAROLAY AND PERKINS'

EXTRA XXX STOUT.

This very superior and extra strong Stout, is on Sale at the Family Grocery Store, San Martin, No. 60. cj—my17

POR

Tietjen y Ca.

Importante remate de una magnifica quinta conocida por el nombre de recreo Rosarino.

El Domingo 26 del presente mes, a las 2 de la tarde, remataremos a la mas alta postura la magnifica quinta "recreo Rosarino" con una linda casa de azotea que tiene una sala de 18 varas de largo con un sotano abajo, ademas tres piezas a cada lado que comunican con la misma sala, todas con pizo de tabla a mas cuatro piezas y una cocina de material en el patio, caballerizo y y galpon para volanta y otras comodidades, un juego de bolos cobrierto con un techo de zin

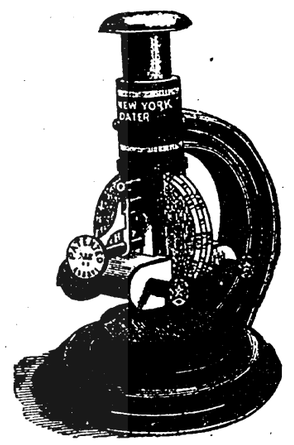
El sitio tiene mas de mil arboles frutales injertados, traidos do Montevideo, plantas de flores, de las mas finas que se conocen en el Rosario, entre ellas mas de veinte Camelias con botones y flores, jasminos del cabo y una gran variedad, rosales y otras plantas finas cultivadas especialmente por un jardinero de oficio y una glorieta de fierro de 6 varas y media de ancho por 76 de largo, cubierta de plantas, enredaderas y parras.

En todo el jardin hay conductos de agua desde la pileta principal con dos juegos de agua en el jardin.

El terreno que con la quinta se compone de 23¾ varas de frente por 163 2/3 id de fondo, situada a diez cuadras de la ciudad y cerca del ferro carril.

Llamamos la atencion a los interesados que pueden inspeccionar en todo tiempo del dia y advertimos que la mayor parte de los ramos de flores que se venden aqui son de esta quinta.

f107 8p 21



HOLT'S RIBBON HAND STAMP,

For use of Banks, Houses of Commerce, Offices, &c.

Requires no ink, prints with ribbon, and has the dates till 1880. Took the Gold Medal in the Paris Exhibition, and has received Medal, in many Exhibitions in the States.

This Stamp has been introduced in Montevideo and in Buenos Ayres.

The following certificate is from houses in Montevideo, which have had the Stamp in use during six months past:—

Montevideo, October 5, 1871.

The undersigned certify that they have in use the Ribbon Hand Stamp, known as Holt's, manufactured by Secombe Company, of New York, and that they are well satisfied with the same and consider it the best they have ever used.

Signed by

ezica, Lanus and Fynn, Scott, Yarrow and Co.; G. R. Gepp, Francisco A. Gomez, Fales Rücker, Administrador de Correos; Empresa del Gas, Real, Hnos., I. Guillot, F. Veigis PP Maús and Ca., B. Peixoto, Matto, Paiva & Ca., Clauser, Rathjo & Ca., W. D. Evans, A. Carlovaro é hijo Miguel Gumma y Ca., A. Demarch, hnos & Ca, E. Fynn & Ca., Thos. H Howard, Congoicao & Co, Alejando M. Lerena, Primo Tiendo; Salg Hnos, A. Maras, Souza & Ca., S Ribeira, Juan A. Turenne, Sub-Tesorero de Aduana; B. Melian, Antonio Rubio, Antonio R. Pires, John Oldham, Telegraph Company; Leon Townley, por Banco-Frarco-Platense; M. Pettit, Galli, and Co., Walter Hortley, J D. Jackson, Amaro Carve, Prins Richards and Co., R. R. Pealer C.E., and many others.

In Buenos Ayres this Stamp is in use in the Custom House, Wanklyn's Bank, many of the Offices of Government, and more than two hundred houses of commerce, lists of which will be given hereafter.

Agent for South America,

J. F. BAILEY,
DEPOSITO IN BUENOS AYRES.

Nueva Libreria Inglesa,

75——SAN MARTIN——75

(Almost in front of the Bolsa.)

In this Establishment may be found all styles and sizes of this Stamp, with and without dates puitable for every use to which Stamps are ppliod. cj—my18

VALPARAISO.

LA BARCA Inglesa Criffel recibira carga hasel dia 25 del presente.
WOODGATE HERMANOS,
Corredores maritimos,
36, San Martin.
d—179 3p m22

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Manufacturers of
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA,
AND
GAS FITTINGS, IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
IRON RAILINGS FOR STAIRCASES, BALCONIES, &c.;
Also Manufacturers and Patentees of Railway Signal, Carriage Roof and other Lamps, and Carriage Furniture.

MEDAL AWARDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Report of the Jurors:—"Messenger and Sons, for Great Progress, and also for Elegance of Design and Excellent Workmanship." wj14

SUPERIOR

DINNER CLARET

"S. Emilion."

BOOTH & STEVENS

Have just received a quantity of the above excellent Wine, in Cask and Bottle, which they confidently recommend to be of very superior value, and respectfully invite a trial.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Bordeaux Wines, B. & S. continue to sell their famous

VIN ORDINAIRE
AT
$55 per Dozen.

Booth & Stevens,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
193½——CALLE FLORIDA——193½
h—my17

CHEAP BOOKS.

WELLINGTON, NELSON, NEWTON, &c

Life of Wellington, with Portrait, handsomely bound, $25, do Nelson, 25p, do Newton, 25p. The Life and Times of Richard I., Cœur de Lion, with Portrait, 25p, do. Peter the Great, 25p, Columbus 25p Bruce 25p, British Physicians 35p, Alexander the Great 25p, Life of Cicero, 30p, Lives of Banditti, 25p, Mutiny of the Bounty 25p.

Lives of Individuals, by Davenport 25p, Life of Ali Pasha 25p, History of the Bastile, by Davenport, 25p, Washington 40p, Mahomet 25p, Trial of Charles I., 20p, Cervantes 20, Gustavus Augustus the Great King of Sweden, 20p, Marlborough, by Bücke, 25p, Demonology and Witchcraft 25p, Companions of Columbus 25o, History of Insects, 2 vols., 40p, Peril and Suffering 20p, Sketch-book of Geoffrey Crayon, 2 vols., 40p.

The Plague Year, Memorials of remarkable occurrences, public and private in London, in 1665, 20p, Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, by Allan Cunningham, 6 vols, with Portraits, 130p. History of the Jews, with Maps, 3 vols., 70p, Lives of Scottish Worthies, by Frazer Tytler, with Portraits, 3 vols., 90p.

103 Calle Potosi.
cj—128 3p m 16

Ferruginous Gin

COMPOSED OF THE
FINEST TONIC INGREDIENTS
SUCH AS
QUININE
BY
J. FERD. NAGEL,
HAMBURG,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE FERRUGINOUS GIN.

J. FERD. NAGEL'S ferruginous Gin does not belong to that class of wonderful remedies which are being sold at exorbitant prices: on the contrary, the exceedingly moderate price places this most efficacious and valuable preparation within the easy reach of everybody. The ferruginous Gin is not intended for all possible maladies and ailments, but is a simple tonic, imparting to it just the quantity of iron necessary for the growth and sustenance of the body.

The medical testimonial treating upon the excellent qualities of this invigorating preparation, runs thus—"The ferruginous Gin having proved highly efficacious in many cases of scarcity of blood and nervous ailments, Mr. S. Ferd Nagel has applied himself to the task of preparing it, has succeeded in composing a preparation which taken alone or with the admixture of Soda, Selters or other effervescent waters, is not only agreeable to the taste, but extremely beneficial in its effects upon the stom

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND C Q.

101--Calle |Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the wo great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has alrea ly provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following he noble example of their firm in Montevideo, ow offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire he whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds wenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, $12½ m|c. Do. 2 METRES HIGH

NEW PATENT FENCING.

Cheap, Light and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas, Gardens, Paddocks or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making Hen Coops, &c

Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN GOVERMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Pllate,

GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,

59—CALLE CUYO.

☞ Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with housekeepers.

spt 15

THE LONDON ASURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

McDougall and Wilson

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
45—PASEO DE JULIO—45
BUENOS AYRES,
(Opposite the Mole.)
91 xp f11

FOR HAMBURG

DIRECT.
The German Schooner
"OSNABRUCK,"
Captain, L. ROTTGERS.
3/3 A. I. I. Veritas.
Receives cargo for the above port.
Apply to—
A. SCHARFTENORTH & JATTLER,
Calle San Martin No. 99.
1..145 15p m17

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.
jc—s27

NOTICE TO ESTANCIEROS.

TO LET, one and a-half square leagues of prime land distant fifteen squares from the town of Junin, and with permanent water, being situated on the coast of the Salado. Well suited for sheep, cattle or agriculture. Plans can be seen applying to Calle Esmeralda No. 320, from 8 to 10 in the morning, or from 4 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

1..142 14p m17

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERIO,
Rosario.

Monte Pio Autorizado.

By Special Permission of the Municipality, and under its inspection.

Charges for Interest 1 per cent. per Month.
" Expenses, 1 per cent. "
Goods and Valuables of all kinds received.

197—CALLE PARQUE—187.
h..282 x p a 30

TO LET,

THE well-known and commodious Family Residence,
CASA AMARILLA,
Situated in Calle Colon, at the entrance to the Boca Road, containing nine rooms, cellars, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; also garden and field attached, and pigeon-house.
May be viewed at any time.
Apply on the premises between 11 a.m and 3 p.m., or at the Bolsa between 2 and 4.
cj—72 xp my9

FERRO CARRIL DEL OESTE

Por disposicion del Directorio se avisa al publico que en los dias 23 y 25 del corriente saldrá del Parque un tren a las 12 de la noche que irá hasta a Estacion Moron.

g | 167 4p m19

EL MEJOR
DE
TODOS LOS COGNACS
ES EL DE
Otard, Dupuis y Cia.
PRIMER PREMIO,
A la Exposicion de Cordoba,
MEDALLA DE PLATA,

Unicos Agentes,
BARRAN y BRIET,
143—Peru—143

CAFE GERMANIA

201—CALLE BELGRANO—201

BOARD AND LODGING.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the Public, and in particular of his English Friends from the Camp, to the fact, that he keeps always at their disposal Furnished Rooms, Breakfasts, Dinners, Wines, Beers' Liquors, &c., all of the first order, with attentive service, and at
MODERATE PRICES..

CARLOS HORNUNY.
cj—194 1m w a21

STEAMBOAT RAFFLE.

The Raffle Card of the Model steamboat put up at the Bazar held at the Coliseum, in behalf of the Funds of the British Hospital, in May, 1870, and afterwards at Mackern's Library and Watson's Casino, was lost at the last named place during the yellow fever period last year.

Persons who have subscribed to said raffle can get their respective quotas returned to them on applying to the undersigned before the end of the present month, failing which the balance remaining in hand will be passed over to the Treasurer of the British Hospital.

May 6th 1872.

J. S. RUSSELL, 42, San Martin.
d..my7

CITY OF BUENOS AYRES
TRAMWAY CO.,
(LIMITED).

The Contract for Advertising in this Company's cars, which was held by Messrs Norton and Maybury, having been cancelled, the Company is now open to receive tenders at their head office, Tres Esquinas, Barracas.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

MRS. E. CHARLES offers her services to the Public in general as received Midwife. She will be ready to receive at any time, and at the shortest notice, Boarders who require her assistance at her residence, Calle Suipacha 309.
cj—257 1m a28

FOR SALE,

The GOOD-WILL and INTEREST of an old and well-established
HOTEL,
OR
BOARDING-HOUSE,

The present Proprietor having negociated to enter into Camp Business, will accept, in lieu of Cash, Sheep, Land, or other Property. Cash preferred.

Address O. K., at the Office of this paper.
cj—12 1m my2

STAMMERING.

A. C. FORBES,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the
Hotel Provence,
For a short time, for the purpose of curing persons afflicted with
STAMMERING.

So confident is he of success, that no pay will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
FROM TEN TO FOUR IN THE AFTERNOON.
cj—61 1m a19

ALEXANDRIA COLONY.

SANTA FE.

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO. of London,
Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fe, with facile riverine communication, and supplied with Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description necessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive applications from families or others desirous of purchasing and settling on their own freehold Farms.

Every information and assistance will be given to intending settlers, on application to Messrs. J. Thompson, T. Bonar and Co.'s, 42 San Martin, Buenos Ayres.
cj—71 xp

OFFICES TO LET.

FOUR GOOD ROOMS, central. Terms moderate.
Apply at Florida, 136.
h..101 20p m 12

Sewing Machines

OF THE
Singer Manufacuring Company,
NEW YORK.

Osborne and Lever

53—CALLE CHACABUCO—53.

(The only authorized agents in the River Plate.)

Have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity that they have received a large assortment of the celebrated machines which they are offering at very low prices.

The SINGER SEWING MACHINE is a Double Lock Stich Shuttle Machine working with a short straight needle (the shortest used in any lock stich machine) and for this reason is the strongest, and to the simplicity of the mechanism and ease in operation may be attributed the extraordinary success which has followed.

No machine sold as the SINGER is genuine without this trade mark fixed to the arm—

To avoid counterfeits notice that all details of the trade mark are exact to this copy.

NEEDLES, THREAD, &c.

Needles and Silk manufactured by the Company expressly for these machines. Also cotton thread (6 cord) of the very best quality, oil and parts for machines.

All SINGER MACHINES adjusted and repaired by an experienced machinest who has been ten years with the Company in New York.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
53 Chacabuco 53.
cj—my17

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in so full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plants found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of the concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vehetable substances. It does not contain any thing that is dagerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at he places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence, and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to be sick of all nations and all countries, that, in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will no disappoint you in the ure of.

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Syphilis, or Veneral Disease,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions
Scrofula or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will the found unfailing. It can be taken freely at seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilly must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hasted by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate does, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate she return of normal functional operations
cj—my1

FOR some time past the SISTERS of MERCY have been desirous of establishing a CONVENT and SCHOOLS, in the City of Mercedes. For this purpose, in the month of February last, they rented and furnished a house at a considerable expense to themselves. In this, however, they can accommodate only a limited number of Boarders, and they are therefore, anxious to commence without delay the erection of a more extensive Building, on the Ground lately given to them by the Señora Da. Josefa Gonzales de Saubidet.

The Sisters do not deem, as necessary, any detailed or elaborate recommendation of this work—it will speak for itself—and they feel convinced it will also find a warm and prompt response in every Irish heart: besides their past experience of the generosity of the Public (when in some urgent cases they had to appeal to it), serves to give them entire confidence that the work they now undertake will progress, and be completed in such a manner as to remain a standing monument of the good faith, noble generosity, and love of true progress which everywhere—the wide world over—distinguishes those to whom they now more especially appeal.

The accomplishment of this work will also be the realisation of the warmest aspirations of our much revered and lamented Father Antony Fahy, whose wishes on this subject are too well known to need more than this brief allusion to them.

With regard to the Collectors for the Camp, the Revs. Patrick Lynch and Samuel O'Reilly, the Rev. James Curran, Rev. Michael Leahy, Rev. Thomas Mullady, Rev. Christopher Walsh, Rev. William Grennon, and the Rev. Edward Flannery, will kindly publish in the respective districts the names of the Collectors for each Partido, and the lists of the subscriptions will be published at the end of the year.

The following persons have also obligingly offered to receive subscriptions for the good work:—

Mrs. Thomas Duggan, Miss Casey, Miss Nerris, Miss Browne, Miss Geoghegan, Miss Garrahan, Miss E. Kenny, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Mullons,

And also Mr. Michael Duggan, Mr. Michael Murray, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Dooner, D. Eustognio Cardosa, D. Felipe, Mr. Browne, Mr. Tormy, Mr. Murray, Mr, Brennan.
cj—my14

Gran Surtido

DE
ARTEFACTOS
PARA
Gas y Kerosene.

63½—FLORIDA—63½.

R & A. SCHULTE,
Casa Introductora.
h—164 5 p m 19

FOUND, A "WATER SPANIEL."

The Owner can have same on giving particulars and paying expenses.
Apply at No. 67 Calle Maipu.
cj—172 3p my22

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871:—

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American builder's measurement, will pay a rate of seventy-five (0.75) cents per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred (100) tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar, twelve and a-half (112½) cents in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, fifty-six and a-quarter (56¼) cents. per ton, in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Vessels and Steamers must be provided with sufficient crew and lines while being moved into or out of the cradle.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms rebroken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

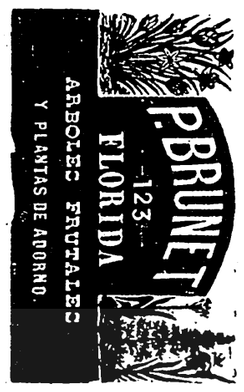
Railway Bills must be cashed, or acceptably provided for, before the Vessel or Steamer will be launched, and any detention of the Railway for the settlement of Bills will be charged at full rates.

A fine Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Brass Foundry connected with the Establishment. Machinists, Boiler-makers, and Shipcarpenters always on hand; and Shipowners will find it to their advantage to have all their work contracted for at the Dock.

The Company have immense Barracas ready for the storage of cargoes, with Wharves, Launches, &c.

B. D. MANTON, Agent.

RJBIO & FOLEY,
Agents in Buenos Ayres.



THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, South Plaza, and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista.
7,xp,n3

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

JAMES SCHERRER
Physician and Surgeon, of Switzerland,
who recently received the title of
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE,
From the Faculty of Buenos Ayres, resides at
209 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

Consultation hour, from 2 to 3 in the afternoon.
cj—153 15p my19

THE OFFICE OF JOHN MALCOLM
HAS
REMOVED
TO
66—CALLE PARANA—66
(Altos.)
cj—157 4p my19

BOOTS and SHOES.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

No. 19 CALLE DEFENSA.

(MR. FLEMING'S OLD PREMISES)

Always on hand, a choice supply of BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. They are of the ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, and only found at this ESTABLISHMENT.
cj—36 1m my5

FURNISHED APARTMENT.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, a Furnished Room, near the Once, Almagro, or Cinco Esquinas
Apply "H. W." at the Office of the Standard.
cj—a30

PLANTAS

S. MARTIN 48
P. COULIN

Plants and Seeds.

Eucalyptus,
Araucaria, Verbena, Magnolia, Aguaribaby, Jessamines, Camelias,
Australian Aromas, Cedars, Cypress,
Laurel, Juniper,
Dates, Apples, Pears,
Bignonia or Trumpet-flower, Cactus, Strelizia,
Oak, Rosewood, Sycamore, Palms,
Bananas, Orange, Lemon,
Acantus, Santa Rita, Pines, Azalea,
Rhododendron, Guayaba, Bella Rorteua,
Woodbine,
And other trees and shrubs suitable for planting at the present season.

ALSO
Tulips, Ranunculas, Pansies, Hyacinths,
Anemones, Joquils, Azuceenas, Amaryllis,
and other Winter flowers,
And a large variety of Garden Seeds for Shrubs, Vegetables, &c., warranted to come up.

P. COULIN,
48—Calle San Martin—48
cj—48 1m m19

THE BURGLAR'S ENEMY.

BELLS WITH SPRINGS FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

On sale at the
ENGLISH HARDWARE STORE
40—CALLE RECONQUISTA—40
g | 158 3p m19

AUCTION

OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY
ZAMORA Y CO.

On THURSDAY, 23d, at Noon, in the neatly-arranged family Dwelling-house of Don Ricardo Frickein, CALLE TEMPLE, No. 74, the owner being about to leave for Europe.

For full particulars apply at No. 6 Calle Florida.
cj—174 3p my22

REMATE

POR
Benjamin del Castillo.

TERRENOS.

El DOMINGO 26 del presente.

Se han de vender al mejor precio y dinero de contado,

DOS LOTES DE TERRENO,
En la Calle de Corrientes, á dos cuadras del Gran Mercado Once de Setiembre,
Conocidos por Quinta del Consul, donde estará la bandera de remate.

Por el frente de estos terrenos, á la Calle de Corrientes, pasa un ramal del ferro carril; estando compuesto el primer lote de veinte y siete y ochenta centisimos de vara frente por setenta y tres de fondo; y el segundo de veinte y siete y siete y ochenta centisimos de vara frente por setenta y ocho de fondo.

Las escritoras y planos estan en forma y al visto de los interesados en el escritorio del rematador,

10—SAN MARTIN—10
d..175 5p m22

REMATE

POR
TOMAS AYRES.

Extra Judicial.

De la grandisima casa central Belgrano 325 contigua la Iglesia de Monserrat, propiedad de la testamentaria de Da. Sipriana Obes de Benabia, los herederos todos mayores de edad.

Venta al mejor precio

El Domingo 26 a las 12 en punto del dia se rematara la gran casa arriba designado a la mejor oferta y dinero de contado, por liquidacion de tesramentaria.

Con 12 varas de frente y dos grandes matillos a su favor por 70 de fondo y lo mas que resulte, cocina, letrina, pozo de rica agua, aljibe cuartos para sirvientes.

Un gran jardin y quinta de árboles frutales, parales con sarsos de hierro.

Recomendamos a los interesados ras hermosas plantas de enredadoras que cubren la pared del fondo de 6 metros de Alto por 22 varas el cual es el frente del fondo de dicha finca.

NOTA

Se previene que en el acto del remate tendran a la vista los Sres interesados un plauito de la forma del terreno de la referida propiedad.

Por llaves y otros pormenores ocurran los interesados al Rematador Calle Victoria 91.
f114 9p m17

AUCTION.

Adolfo Bullrich & Co.

Have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, 21st, and WEDNESDAY, 22nd,
At Noon,
THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARRIAGES,
and
GARDEN FLOWERS
of the comfortably furnished family residence of
MR. CHARLES GIBSON,
☞ Calle Salta No. 181.

INVENTORY.

A fine drawing-room set (rosewood and silk), pier glasses, book case, laboratories, bronze and iron bedsteads, complete studio set, mahogany tables, chairs and sideboard for dining-room, glass, delft, and electroplate services, piano, ornaments, etc.

Also three fine carriages, two of which are perfectly new.
d 14o 6p m17.

Berkshire Pigs

ON SALE
AT THE
Lomas de Zamora

Apply to
GEO. A. GREEN,
Chacra de los Pariasos.
h..10p m 18

MISSING FRNIEDS.

INQUIRIES respecting the undermentioned Individuals having been addressed to this Consulate, any person knowing their whereabouts, or particulars of their decease, will oblige by communicating same to undersigned.

FRANK PARISH,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
April 22nd, 1872.

JOHN J. NAYLOR, working as Engineer at Arsenal, Corrito, Rio Paraguay.
JOHN and JAMES SIMS, Sheepfarmers in Buenos Ayres in 1868.
RICHARD AHERN, *alias* JOHN HAMBLIN, reported stabbed in Buenos Ayres.
FREDK. D. JONES, wife's maiden name SCULLY, or BYRNE, in 1868 engaged cattle farming at Costa, San Francisco, Payasandu, and about two years later went to live near Mercedes, in this Province.
JOHN FLANIGAN, Boiler Rivetter, age 20, 5ft. 6in. in height, dark complexion, and left steamer 'Stag,' in 1869.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, lately a Tutor at the Estancia Grande.
WALLACE HENRY BORLAND, last heard of at Estancia San Ramon, Fortin de Areco.
WILLIAM STUART, of the steamer Susan Beirne.
WILLIAM MORRISON,
CHAS. ROGERS, about 42 years of age, dark complexion, supposed to own a flock of sheep.
THOS. C. HARRISON, an acquaintance of the last named.
JOHN RONALD, late of Corrientes, Asuncion and Itagua.
JAMES BEVERIDGE, working in July 1871, as Fireman on board the steamer Republica.
WM. McILWRATH alias WM COWEN, supposed to keep a store, was a seafaring man when young.
WILLIAM LOTHIAN, 53 years of age, a tailor by trade. Left Gateshead, on Tyne, 30 years ago.
PETER MONCRIEF, of Auchterarder Perthshire,
DAVID TODD, left Coatbridge as Fireman on board a steamer five years ago.
JOHN HARVEY, supposed to have kept a ship-chandler's shop, and to have died about four years ago.
FRED. BRIGGS, supposed to have arrived from Falmouth, three years since.
JOHN BLACKWELL, belonging to St. Burgan, Cornwall, who left England 25 or 30 years ago.
HENRY DEVITT, last heard of at the house of Mr. Owen Moran, near Zarate.
WILLIAM LOTHIAN, a tailor by trade, 53 years of age, left Gateshead for Buenos Ayres 30 years ago.
JOHN GALLAGHER, of Mulligar Co., Westmeath, supposed to have been in the employ of the Southern Railway Co.
kjcj..247 12pmy11

TO MEDICAL MEN

WANTED temporarily, a HOUSE SURGEON for the British Hospital. Salary—£200 per annum.

For further particulars, please apply in writing, with certificates, at No. 13 Calle Chacabuco, before the end of this month.

1..149 10p m18

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.

All kinds of new and second-hand furniture bought, sold and exchanged.

152—CALLE LIMA—152
g | 160 3p m19

SEWING MACHINE.

There is one to be seen, warranted quite new, for $250. Its price is $1600.

No. 152 CALLE LIMA.
cj—178 3p my22

Ferro-Carrill de Oeste.

Se avisa al publico que desde el 13 del corriente la marcha de los trenes sera como sigue—

SALIDAS.

1°	Parque a Chivilcoy a las	8	a.m.
2°	" Moreno	10	"
3°	" Chivilcoy y Lobos	12	"
4°	" Moron	4.30	p.m
5°	" Moreno	5	"
6°	"	6	"

REGRESOS.

1°	Parque de Moreno	9	a.m.
2°	"	11	"
3°	" Chivilcoy y Lobos	2	p.m.
4°	" Moreno	4	"
5°	" Moron	6	"
6°	" Chivilcoy y Lobos	7.15	"

LA ADMINISTRACION.
cj—93 1m my12

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ.

KID GLOVES.
Pinet and Grenoble, Makers.
Warranted superior to Jourin.

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ,
82—Reconquista—82
cj—235 xp mh2

CHAS. F. ACKERLEY,
PRODUCE BROKER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

62—CALLE ZAVALA—62
MONTEVIDEO.
cj—197 1m a21

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN BORDEAUX

(A.D. 1739.)

Messrs. Schroeder and Schyler, exporters of the best Claret and other superior vintages.

LONDON,
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS,
65 Fenchurch-street.

BUENOS AYRES,
Agents—E. PEQUIN & CO.
cj—263 xp a28

THE ARGENTINE PARCEL EXPRESS.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN.

Proprietors and Directors,
MACLEAN AND CO.

Head Office—4 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
Parcels of not more than 1 foot cubic, or 12lbs., delivered to any part of the city for $6 m|c.
Waggons despatched to Flores, Belgrano, and Barracas, once a week.
cj—278 xp a30

Agricultural Seeds.

Alfalfa Red and White Clover.

Permanent
PASTURE AND RYE GRASS SEEDS.
The Best
Tree, Shrub, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds,
FROM
Prussia, Belgium, England & France.

from
HOLLAND AND GERMANY
ALL
CLASSES OF BULBS.
Hyacinthes and Hyacinthe Glasses.
PLANTS OF
LARCH, FIE, PINE,
ROSETREES AND ENGLISH VINES.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRY,
AND
RASPBERRY, &c.

FIXED PRICES.

ALL SEEDS AND PLANTS
Can be had at the

Quinta Esperimental,
125 CALLE LOREA 125.
Between Moreno and Belgrano,

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
at the
English Stores.

FLOWER SEEDS,
at the
Book-Stores.
and
75 Calle San Martin.
NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESA.
LIKEWISE
In Chivilcoy & Rosario.

FRANCISCO X. PIPPET.
BUENOS AYRES.
cj—21 1m m15

Sociedad Anonima.

CONSUMIDORES
DE
GAS CARBONICO.

CAPITAL, $600,000 ftes.
Dividido en 12,000 Acciones de á 50 ftes Cada Una.

DIRECTORES.

Dr. Don Cosmo Beccar, Presidente
" Francisco Bustamante, Secretario.
" Juan Videla, Tesorero.
" Benjamin Nazar } Vocales
" Adolfo Schulte }

Habiendo sido aprobados los Estatutos de esta Sociedad por el Supr. Gobierno, se avisa al publico, con preferencia á los consumidores de gas, que queda abierta la suscricion al resto de las acciones durante el termino de 30 dias, ocurriendo al Domicilio de los Sres. Directores, o al escritorio de la Compañia,

FLORIDA, N° 63½.
Buenos Aires, 28 de Abril de 1872.
EL DIRECTORIO.
ej—272 1m 2my.

Dr. Jackson's
Balsamic Pectoral

This is a new and certain cure for
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
COLDS,
Accompanied with Cough,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGH, AND PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Prepared at the Laboratory of the London and Liverpool Pharmacy,
10—COLLEGE-LANE—10
LIVERPOOL.

Dr. JACKSON'S BALSAMIC PECTORAL, is a remedy long employed by the eminent Physician whose name it bears, and is carefully prepared from the original Recipe by the present Proprietors. It is composed entirely of vegetable products, and combines valuable expectorant qualities with those of a soothing curative nature. It has already won golden opinions in Europe by its wondrous effect in allaying pulmonary irritation, and its promoting a healthy action of the membranes lining the throat and lungs, arresting the progress of disease and decay, and even, when used at an early stage, arresting that most terrible of chest diseases—Pulmonary Consumption.

The value of a remedy, within the reach of all, which by its therapeutic action controls and cures a vast bulk of the diseases to which mankind is liable, cannot be overrated. A brief notice accompanying each bottle, of the principal complaints for which it is specially applicable will be found useful; and, instead of presenting a host of testimonials of more or less value the Proprietor simply begs "One Trial," which will far better establish its reputation and gain the confidence of those who need the relief it affords than the repeated experiences of other sufferers, all of whom may be strangers to the patient

Sold in Bottles at $12 and $20, at—
CRANWELL, BROTHERS, and CO., 30 Rivadavia.
P. MURRAY and CO., 196 Florida.
PODESTAF corner of Cangallo and Suipacha.
BOZZETTI, Santiago del Estero 145.
W. CRANWELL and CO., 25 de Mayo, Montevideo,
And by all respectable Chemists in the Argentine Republic and Montevideo.
cj—2251ma7

The fire fast floating Palace,
REPUBLICA.
Captain T. W. MORSE.

The above splendid Vessel will sail for Asuncion, calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes Cerrito, Humaita, on
EVERY "SUNDAY."

For Freight and Passage apply to the Brokers
RUBIO and FOLEY,
81 and 83 Calle Reconquista.
bj—182 xp mh16

Northern Railway.

The Confiteria at the Retiro Station is to be Let from the 1st June next. Applications to rent the same may be made to the Undersigned, on or before the 20th instant, on which date the selection will be made.

Retiro, 4th May, 1872.

HENRY CRABTREE.
h..40 16p m8

The Northern Railway

NOTICE.

From MONDAY, the 20th INST., inclusive, the First Train between Buenos Ayres and Belgrano will be discontinued

HENRY CRABTREE.
h..141 6p m 17

GOOD SERVANTS,

CAN generally be had by applying to the "HOUSE for IMMIGRANT GIRLS," under the care of the SISTERS of MERCY, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco.

Between 3 and 5 is the most convenient time for Ladies to call.

I wish to call the attention of all Estancieros owning Cattle and Horses, that now they can procure type set to their own peculiar mark, by leaving the same at the STANDARD Office, or at the Quinta Experimental.

The above are proofs of same.

FRANCIS X. PIPPIT.
cj—137 xp my 17

PRIVATE PIANO
and
SINGING LESSONS.

A German Gentleman wishes to give lessons in the above-named Branches. He would also teach in Schools if required.

Apply at Calle Independencia, No. 16, or at Calle Esmeralda 280.
cj—86 xp a8

Frederick Dennehy,

213—PIEDAD—213
BUENOS AYRES

Hours—From Eleven to Two o'Clock.

House, Land, Business, Partnership, Custom House, and Insurance Agent,
AND
Public Translator,
Advances Money on Mortgage, Buys and Sells Cedulas, Shares, &c.
cj—232 1 m a 26

MR. WILLIAM TALLON, Professor of the English and Spanish Languages, has opened an evening class at Calle Venezuela No 9.

Young Men who wish to learn either of these languages should not let this opportunity pass.
ej—91 1m m12

PARA VALPARAISO.—Cargara para este destino la barca Inglesa Griffel, su Capitan Melmore.

Ocurrase a—
WOODGATE HERMANOS,
42 San Martin.
1..275 xp m2

ADAMS & CO.

Advertising Agency.

47—RECONQUISTA—47

Elegant Business Cards placed in the Cars of the
ARGENTINE TRAMWAY COMPANY,
For $50 to $100 m|c per year.
Samples to be seen at our Office.

We also have the privilege of placing Showards on the Steamer Lines leaving Buenos Ayres.

Designs for all kinds of Commercial and Theatrical Advertising furnished and executed at
MODERATE PRICES,

Look out for our Canvassers.

ADAMS & CO.,
47—RECONQUISTA—47
cj—171 3m my21

Ferro Carril del Oeste

SE LLAma a licitation para la construccion del un galpon de carga en la estacion Genera Rodrigues.

1° paro las obras de albañileria
2° para las obras de carpiteria
3° para las obras de pitura.

Los planos y condiciones estaran a la vista en el Ferro carril del Oeste, estacion del Parque, oficina de ingenieros de la 1 a las 4 de la tarde desde el Jueves 16 del corriente hasta el Martes 28 del mismo, dia en que se abriran las propuestas.
f132 12 m16

DARBYSHIRE, JORDAN, AND CO.,
Have
REMOVED
To
36—CALLE SAN MARTIN—36
cj—152 5p my16

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN.

UNDERSTANDING well his business, and having good recommendations, desires a situation in an English or French house. Apply at the hair dressing establishment Calle San Martin No. 85.

1..143 3p m19

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

THE *STANDARD*—PRINTED and PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING at the *Standard Printing Office* 116 Calle San Martin, Buenos Ayres, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.